The WEEKLY Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1874.

IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

A LOVER'S WELCOME

Spring! Spring cometh, my darling!
Lift thy brown eyes, and greet her with me.,
Down from the hill-sides the brooklets are flowing:
So flows my love with fresh impulse to thee.

Spring! Spring cometh, my dearest!
Come to the woods, and greet her with me.
Fast, 'neath their thick leaves, the May flowers are growing:
So grows my passionate love, sweet, for thee.

Spring! Spring cometh, beloved!
In the bright morning greet her with me.
Birds to their mates in the tree-tops are calling;
So calls my longing heart, ever, for thee.

Spring! Spring cometh, my darling!
In the cool evening greet her with me.
On the coy violets, dew-drops are falling;
So may God's blessings fall sweetly on thee.

A MIDNIGHT MEETING.

I always did think my brother Solomon a little hard on me, though I confess that there was reason for it. Mine were not exactly his ways, you see; for mine were more the ways of pleasantness and his the paths of peace.

But could I help it that I was not born a parson, like Solomon? Everybody isn't born a parson. Indeed, I don't find that, as a rule, it runs much in families; and even if it did, you couldn't expect that two such parsons as Solomon could be born and reared in the bosom of one homestead.

A long time ago, when we were boys together in tight blue jackets with gilt buttons and deep frilled collars, I used to try with all my might and main to imitate Solomon, and when we were exhibited in society I always echoed verbatim every remark I heard him make, so that I might share his fame. But that was long ago, and gradually such a close following in Solomon's steps grew tedious, so I chose a wider way. I was warned a great deal against this wider way, but somehow I lounged easily into it when I found how difficult a thing it was to be always as good as Solomon.

After any particularly jovial evening at the Squire's or at Jo Fleming's at Blagly (the Squire bred the best fighting-cocks in the country except Jo's and Jo's whisky was the primest that ever escaped duty), you may guess that my heart didn't bound with joy at the sight of Solomon's long figure and long face; still on ordinary occasions Solomon and I were good friends, and I looked forward to the day when he should convert me to his own ways, and we should read the book of sermons aloud by turns through our old ages. But then I knew there was plenty of time for that.

Well, we had marked the fight of the season, and I had backed Jo's bird heavily. The little affair was to come off on Sunday afternoon, and for all the week before we were so excited (Jo and I and our chums, and the Squire and his chums) that we spent every evening together discussing our birds and our pets, not to mention the dispatching of a good deal of the Squire's home-brewed, and of my old port, and Jo's Scotch. You see we didn't read so much in those days as you do now, and so we spent more time over these lighter duties. We didn't talk much either. One of Solomon's sermons divided among us would have lasted us all for a week; but we smoked—well, pretty steadily.

The Sunday came at last, and in the morning I sat in my corner of Solomon's pew, paying the greatest attention to him; for I would not for the world he should know where I was going in the afternoon, or that I had the slightest interest either in Jo's bird or the Squire's. What was my horror then when Solomon, in the very middle of his discourse (I always knew it was in the middle when he began to say "lastly"), alluded darkly to a "besetting sin of the age," as a sport at which only Satan could laugh. "And he," concluded Solomon, and I felt his eye upon me, "chuckles with glee to see men so degrade themselves." I broke out into a damp heat. Could any one have turned traitor and told Solomon? I kept my eye down upon the carpet, and tried to make a resolution that this should be my last cock fight; but somehow the resolution jumped itself up with speculations as to how the Squire would feel to-night when he was beaten, and how I should feel when I pocketed my £100 winnings.

I should certainly buy that colt of Jo's; and now I think of it, I may as well get Solomon a new umbrella. I dare say he didn't mean anything about cock-fighting after all. He always had whims for attacking our sports; and of course that innocent diversion must take its turn, like bowls and billiards."

I had forgiven Solomon by the time he had doffed his gown and joined me in the churchyard, and I only said amiably, "You were rather hard upon us all to-day, as usual, Sol."

"Was I?" he questioned, in his slow way. "Hard or soft it does little good, Jacob."

I turned the conversation gingerly. I could not easily prove his words to be untrue, and it wouldn't be polite if I did—so I didn't.

"Good bye, Sol," I said with great relief, when we reached the parsonage gate.

"Shall I see you at service this evening?" was Solomon's most unfortunate inquiry, as he slowly removed his umbrella to his left hand preparatory to giving me his right.

"I hope so, but I cannot say I am *quite* sure." I answered in that way for the purpose of breaking it to him as gently as I could. I knew that Solomon felt this sort of thing as sharply as I felt a razor scratch in shaving, and so I put it in that way, that I *hoped* so but could not say that I was quite sure.

"I'm sorry you are not sure, Jacob," said he; "I should have liked to have seen you at church to-night. I don't feel very well to-day, so will you come in now and stay the afternoon with me?"

"I wish I could, Sol," said I as jauntily as possible, "but the fact is I've promised an old friend at Luckheaton" (Luckheaton lay in the direction exactly opposite to Blagly) "to go over and have a quiet chat with him. He is not able to go about much himself."

I suppose Solomon was shaking hands in his ordinary manner, but his long fingers seemed to me to have tied themselves about mine to hold me back.

"You want a new umbrella, Sol," remarked I, neatly preparing the way for the gift I had in store for him; and, I thought, turning the conversation with consummate tact.

"Do I?" asked Solomon, looking down upon the machine as if he had never seen it before in his life. "We both of us want a good many new things, Jacob—new habits, new aims, new"———

"Ah, yes, indeed we do," sighed I, cheerfully. "You're looking all right, I'm glad to see. Don't go and fancy yourself ailing, Sol. It's a womanish trick, and not like you."

"No, I am not fanciful. I shall see you again some time to-night, shall I?"

Awkward, that query at the end, but I nodded yes to him just as if I had known——Let me see—where was I? Well, Solomon and I parted very good friends. He looked back at me with a smile as I waited; and afterwards I looked back at him—with a smile, too, for the moment I turned a branch of his old pear-tree caught his hat, which he always wore at the very back of his head, and kept it; and he walked on to the parsonage door without an idea that his head was bare. I hurried on cheerfully then, feeling pretty sure I was safe. Solomon would be in his study all the afternoon, and in his pulpit in the evening. Then he would drink his cup of strong tea and sleep the sleep of a parson until morning, with his lattice window wide open and a square of the night sky exactly before his eyes

"My sleep is calm," he used to say, "if my last look has been on heaven."

And calm I believe it always was, though his bed was narrow and short, and he—though narrow too—was long. Sol never could be induced to spend on himself any money which he could spare to give away, and so he persisted in using still the bed he had had as a boy. As for mine, I had been glad enough to discard it for a better.

Well, we had rare sport on that Sunday afternoon, and our bird came off the winner, though the Squire's was as plucky a little cock as ever got beaten. There he lay when the tussel was over, with his comb up and his mouth a little open, as if he was only taking in breath for a new attack; yet as dead as if he were roasted with stuffing.

Jo gave us a supper after the fight; then we dispatched a bottle of port apiece over settling our belts; then we gave our minds to pleasure, and enjoyed a good brew of Jo's punch; and the Squire, though he had been beaten, was one of the cheerfulest of us all.

As it was Sunday we determined to separate in good time, so when it got towards eleven we set out, while Joe in his lighted doorway shouted hearty good nights after us. I had waited to make an appointment with him for the next day, that we might conclude the bargain for the colt, so I was a little behind the others in starting.

"Take care of yourself," called Joe "you have the most money and the furthest to go. Mind the notes. Five-twenties, and I've copied the numbers that we may be safe. Tell the Squire so if he waylays you in the dark."

This was Jo's parting joke, and when I answered it I gave a kindly touch to the pocket-book in my breast pocket, and the Squire, who heard us, called out that he daren't try to-night, as there was a moon behind the clouds.

I was riding a favorite little mare, who knew every step of the way between my own stable and Jo's, so I rode peaceably on in the dark, recalling the flavor of Jo's whisky, and singing over one of the verses of a song the Squire had given us:

With five pounds your standing wages,
You shall daintly be fed;
Bacon, beans, salt beef, cabb-*ages*,
Buttermilk and barley bread.

Suddenly the mare made a deliberate stop and roused me from my melodious dreaminess. Certainly at the end of this lane a gate opened on the heath, but then she understood quite well that she had only to lift and push this gate, and she had never before roused me here when I had been riding sleepily home from Blagly.

"Steady, my girl! Why, what is it?" cried I, for she was shying back into the lane, and behaving in every way like a lunatic. I gave her such a cut as she had not felt since she was broken in; and then without a word of warning, she reared entirely upright; took me at a disadvantage, and sent me sprawling into the ditch; then turned and galloped back towards Blagly without me.

I was none the worse for my fall, only shaken a little, and astonished a great deal; so I picked up first myself and then my hat, and stumbled on to the heath gate. I had my hand upon it, when the moon came smiling from under a cloud, and the whole level waste of heath was made visible in a moment. But the sight of the heath in all its barren ugliness, was not what struck me with such a chill, and made my eyes prick and my throat grow apoplectic. I never gave a second glance in that direction, for there close to me, only on the opposite side of the closed gate, stood my brother Solomon I could not have mistaken him if there had only been the faintest flicker of light. There he was, in his long coat and high hat, with his arms folded on the top bar of the gate, the brown book under one of them as usual, and his eyes fixed steadily on me.

"Solomon," I said, growing very cold and uncomfortable under his gaze, "it's getting chilly for you to be out."

He did not answer that, and so presently I went cheerfully on: "I've been—you remember where I said I was going"—I stopped again here. I did not want to confess where I had been if he did not know, and I did not want to tell another falsehood if he did know. So I put it to him in that way, intending to be guided by his answer. It was so long in coming that I took heart to try another tack. "Where have you been, Sol?"

Another pause, and then he answered, in his old, slow way: "I've been at home expecting you, Jacob; waiting until I could wait no longer."

"I'm sorry for that," I said, feeling a little cheerer to hear him speak. "I would not have been so late, only I had to go round by Blagly on business, I dare say you notice I'm coming from there now. I only went on business, Sol."

He made another pause before he answered, and, though it was a trick of Solomon's and always had been, I felt myself growing uncomfortably cold. Why could he not have stayed at home, as parsons should on Sunday nights?

But the icy chill turned all at once to a clammy heat when Solomon asked me quietly, and without turning his steady gaze from my face, "How much of that filthy lucre have you won, Jacob?"

"You—you have been dreaming, Solomon."

Unlinking his long fingers, which had been clasped together on the gate, he stretched one hand towards me. "Five notes," he said, still with the unmoved gaze. "Five worthless, ill-won notes."

I clasped my breast pocket anxiously. "I have a little money here, Sol," I said, as airily as I could, "a few pounds more or less; and I want to buy you a new umbrella; yours is getting shabby. I'll go into town to-morrow, and choose one." I tried to get up a little cheerfulness over it, but Solomon's gaze drove it all out of me, and besides, he had taken back his long, hungry, outstretched hand.

"Five notes," he said again. "Five worthless, ill-won notes, Jacob!"

"Even if I had the notes, Sol," I began, trembling like a leaf in a storm, "even if I had them—ha, ha! what an absurd idea—what should you want with them? And," I added, clutching desperately at a straw of courage, "what right have you to them?"

"There is no right in the question," said Solomon, and his face grew longer and longer. "It is all wrong."

"You don't often joke, Sol," said I pretty bravely, though I was trembling like any number of aspens, "but of course you're joking now, and its rather late for a joke, isn't it? Come along home with me."

"I am not going away now," he answered.

"Shall you be home to-night?" I asked, trying to finish up the scene in my natural tones.

"To-night! It is midnight now."

"God bless my soul, it is really?" I exclaimed, not so much surprised as ridiculously flurried and nervous under my brother's intent gaze.

Solomon had shivered as the words passed my lips, and for the first time he looked away.

"Good-night," he said, in his slow, absent way; and then I think he added three other words, which he often did add to his good-byes; but he spoke so low that I scarcely heard, and I felt so angry with him, too, that I didn't even try to hear him.

I walked on moodily across the heath. All the benign effects of Jo's punch had evaporated; all the pleasure of the sport had been swept away in one chill blast; the only definite idea that possessed me was the determination not to buy my brother Solomon a new umbrella.

I always carried my own key, and forbade the servants to sit up for me, so you may guess I was surprised to find my groom watching for me at the gate.

"Walking, sir?" he exclaimed, meeting me with a hurried step and worried face. "I hoped you'd ride home that you might be the quicker at the parsonage. They've sent for you twenty times at least, sir. Mr. Solomon——."

"I know," I interrupted; "Mr. Solomon is missing. I've just met him. I'll go and tell them so, for I'll be bound the parish is all up in arms."

All the parish was up in arms and had all gathered at the parsonage, it seemed to me; but—strangest of all—Solomon was there too, lying on his narrow bed opposite the open window, with the square of moonlit sky before his closed eyes.

They tell me something about a swoon or some such womanish trick, and it may be true and it may not. At any rate I remember nothing after the first few sentences they uttered. Solomon had been ailing some time—so the words went—and felt worse than usual that day, and lonely and restless. Still he had insisted on preaching in the evening, and afterwards had toiled up to my house to see if I had returned. Just once he had risen excitedly in bed, then his strength had failed; and those who were listening heard him bid his brother good-night, with the whispered prayer "God bless you." Then he had lain quietly back with his fading eyes upon that glimpse of heaven beyond the lattice-window, and died quietly at mid-night.

What? The money? Don't ask me what became of the money. Over those five notes I worried myself at last into the most serious brain fever that ever man came back from into life again. They were gone. No trace could I ever find of my old pocket-book, though I made it well known that the numbers of the notes had been taken. When I offered £50 reward and that did not bring them I doubled it and offered one hundred. Who would care to keep them then? Who would keep five notes which were stopped, when they could receive five available ones of equal value by only bringing the worthless old pocket-book to me? But no one brought it, and then I advertised anew, offering £150 reward for those five £20 notes. Of course I tried to make out that it was the old pocket-book that I set the value on, but after all I didn't much care who had the laugh against me if I could only see this matter straight, and give it an air of delight reality. But no—that never brought them.

Another cock-fight? No. I never saw another cock-fight. Don't ask me any more. It's five-and-thirty years ago—let it rest.

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AT your banquets never allow the wives to sit opposite their husbands. Not only flirting (i. e., fun) is rendered utterly impracticable under such conditions, but there is a Gorgonism in each other's eyes which petrifies their tongues when they catch sight of one another. Let every wife be seated on the same side as her husband, and as far from him as possible; then, although it may be mostly carried on in undertones, you will never find the conversation for a single moment cease.—[Punch.

HOW LITTLE WE KNOW OF EACH OTHER.

How little we know of each other!
How ready are we to condemn,
And lazily drift with the current
T'were manly and noble to stem;
When could we but know the temptations
And trials of frail ones that fall,
Our judgments were tempered with mercy
And tender compassion for all.

How little we know of each other!
How dim in prosperity's ray
The trials and hardships that cower
Like guilt from the eye of the day!
And the pangs of the houseless—the homeless,
The friendless on poverty's road,
May be at our threshold unheeded
And visible only—to God.

How little we know of each other!
The bond of dishonor and shame,
If truth were as welcome as falsehood
Might glorify many a name!
The culprit might put on the ermine
The silver be free from its dross;
And crimes ghastly gibbet transfigured
To martyrdoms glorious cross.

A ROMANTIC WEDDING.

THE GIRL WHO WOULD NOT TAKE A DARE.

Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

MEMPHIS, MARCH 7, 1874.

"Oh! do not say that love's a dream,
A wild, obscure delusion,
Or think the soul-inspiring theme
Creates alone confusion.
All the gifts the world can give.
And all its joys and blessings,
Will ne'er requite you while you live
Without love's sweet caressings."

The above lines are apropos to a marriage celebrated in this city last Monday evening. That the days of chivalry are not over, none who are acquainted with the circumstances of the marriage referred to can doubt. In Tuesday's papers appeared the following:

"MARRIED—MARTIN—MARTIN—At St. Mary's Church, in this city, Monday, March 2, 1874, by Rev. Geo. C. Harris, Mr. G. Fred. Martin, of this city, and Miss Sallie Belle Martin, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama."

Very plain, very proper and very fortunate, was what all who saw the notice and were acquainted with the parties, thought of the affair. Among the more intimate friends of the happy couple considerable surprise, was manifested, as it was well known that the two had never met but a few times, save in the street.

USHERING IN A ROMANCE.

The circumstances connected with this really romantic affair, are given below. Last Monday afternoon, Mr. Jo. Stone, a well known young man, met Miss Sallie Belle Martin and a lady friend on Main street, proposed a walk to the bluff, from which point a fine view can be had of the mighty river which leaves their base, and the Arkansas shore already putting on the beautiful, fresh garb of spring. It was a lovely afternoon, and the trio spent a half hour on the bluffs watching the hundreds of steamboat laborers at their feet, all busy loading and unloading the floating palaces and commenting on the varied scenes in the panorama stretched before them. Turning back and coming down Madison street, a gentlemen acquaintance was met who, after a few minutes' chat, walked away with the lady friend referred to, leaving Mr. Stone and our heroine together. Walking down Main street, Mr. Stone purchased a pocketful of nuts, with which he and Miss Martin, going into Court Square, gave the frolicsome squirrels a feast.

THE OLD SUBJECT.

Tiring of that, the two walked up Second street, laughing and chatting until opposite the Calvary Church, when the conversation chanced to be on things matrimonial, Mr. Stone, in a tone of raillery, said:

"Miss Sallie, I dare you to go across the street and get married!"

The banter was promptly accepted in the same spirit, and in high glee the two crossed the street and entered the church, in which services were being held at the time. Not seeing any manifestation of faltering on the lady's part, Mr. Stone whispered:

"I give up; you have beaten me; let us go;" and the two retraced their steps to Court Square, where they met the couple previously referred to. They had a package of candy, and Mr. Stone asked for some, which they, jokingly refused:

"Very well, Miss Sallie, we will go and buy a package for ourselves."

They accordingly went to Specht's on Madison street, and bought the confections. Coming out they saw a milk wagon standing in the alley alongside of the store.

"Is not that Mr. Martin's wagon!" asked Miss Martin.

"Yes, I believe it is," responded Mr. Stone.

"I would like to see him," said Miss Sallie, "for I thought him such a nice gentleman the other night at a party, and would like to see him again."

Retracing their steps they went into the store and inquired after Mr. Martin.

A YOUNG MAN WHO WOULDN'T TAKE A DARE.

Being told that he was somewhere near, they again went into the street, and met the gentleman sought on the sidewalk. He is our hero. A few minutes of social conversation ensued, when Mr. Stone said:

"Fred., Miss Sallie here has just backed me out on a proposition to get married."

"Well," replied Mr. Martin, turning to the lady, "you can't back me out!"

"Yes, I can," laughingly responded Miss Martin; and then for two or three minutes the parties indulged in laughter and repartee, finally closing with the proposal of Mr. Stone to go off and get a license.

PROCURING A MARRIAGE LICENSE.

This was agreed to by all parties, and the trio set off for the office of the County Clerk, where the coveted document was to be had. Arriving there they fortunately met Mr. John Overton, jr., who acquiesced in the proposal to go on the marriage bond, and in ten minutes the license was signed, sealed and delivered by the smiling clerk, Mr. James Reilley. Coming out, the question was put by Mr. Martin:

"Where will we go to get married!"

In that obliging manner which renders him such a favorite, Mr. Stone proposed the nearest 'Squire (Hall). That official was not in.

HUNTING A PREACHER.

Nothing daunted, Mr. Martin proposed a walk up street, in passing along Second street, they took a carriage and drove out to St. Mary's, on Poplar street, as the most convenient place for the ceremony. The rector, Rev. George C. Harris, was not in, and the trio, still on matrimony bent, despite the cruel fate which seemed opposed, started back down town. When near Fourth street, Mr. Martin espied Mr. Harris on the street, and at once accosted him, asking his services. With a profound bow, the obliging rector expressed himself willing and ready, and the quartette, taking a street car, again proceeded to St. Mary's be joined *en route* by two young ladies, friends of all parties, who happened along at the time. Arriving at the church, it being dark by this time, the lights were turned on, and the rather strange looking bridal party—Mr. Martin being in his everyday working clothes—proceeded at once to the chancel, where in his clerical robes, awaited the Reverend gentleman who was soon to unite them forever.

THE TWAIN SHALL BE ONE.

Neither the lady nor Mr. Martin, by this time very sober in the expression of their countenances, faltered for a moment, but joining hands stood before the man of God. When the question was asked Mr. Martin—

"Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" he, in low, firm tone, answered, "I will." To the question:

"Wilt thou have this man to thy wedded husband?" &c., Miss Martin promptly responded, "I will," and to the question:

Who giveth this woman to be married to this man," Mr. Stone stepped forward (as next friend,) and taking the lady's hand gave it to the minister.

FINDING A WEDDING RING

When the part of the ceremony was reached where, after plighting their troth the ring is given, it was found that neither of the parties had the necessary golden circlet. One of the young ladies mentioned noticing the stop slipped a ring off her finger and handed it to the parties, and in a few moments the minister said:

"I pronounce that they are man and wife, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost; Amen," and the romance was completed.

A LITTLE SURPRISE AND EXPLANATION.

The bridal couple, after congratulations, proceeded to the house of the relation where Mrs. Martin, nee Miss Martin, had been stopping. It required a little time to explain matters, after which wine and cake were brought in, and, in company with a few friends, all went merry as the traditional marriage bell. That this marriage, so romantically brought about, may prove one of real unalloyed joy, and that their voyage through life may always be as cheerful and happy, and as free from obstructions as their first lesson, is the wish of all their many friends, none of whom know but to respect and love.

THE NEWLY WEDDED.

The bride is an acknowledged belle of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, a queenly, laughing blonde, who has been spending the winter in this city, where her beauty and accomplishments have turned the heads of scores of the gallants, young and old. She is of one of the best Alabama families, her father, prior to his death, being a leading and well known merchant.

The groom is a young man, a descendant of one of the best known and and highly respected families of Middle Tennessee. Before the war his father was a gentleman of affluence, but at its close, like thousands of others, found himself penniless. Our hero, like many young men in similar circumstances, too proud to be supported by others, but unlike many others, he was not too proud to go to work like a true man, and make an honest living for himself. Coming to this city he purchased a dairy, and at once went to work, not trusting others to do his business. As a natural consequence he has, by close application, not only secured a comfortable competence, but has won the respect and esteem of all.

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A WILD-CAT STORY.

The Vicksburg (Miss.) Times tells the following in its issue of March 4: "One day last week the residence of Mr. Powell, near the head of navigation on Sunflower river, was attacked by a gang of wild cats, Mrs. Powell and a colored servant only being at home. The door being closed, one of the cats jumped through the window, when Mrs. Powell threw a blanket over it and threw it out at the back door. This one was soon followed by another, which she killed with a small ax. By this time the colored cook was attacked a short distance from the house, and she alarmed a white neighbor, who was at work near the place, who came to her assistance and killed the cat with a hatchet, but not until the cook had been pretty well 'chawed' by the kitten. The gentleman then went to the relief of Mrs. Powell, at the house, when two of the cats attacked him quite severely before he succeeded in dispatching them. Four of the pack were killed and several wounded before they could be scared off. The hides of the four cats that were slain were brought to this city on the steamer Lizzie yesterday. A day or two after this attack the carcass of a deer was found buried near this place, with evidence of its having been the work of this same pack of cats. This account comes to us through a reliable source, and we can vouch for the veracity of it. The natives attribute the attack to hunger."

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Two little girls, cousins, were recently noticed to be in high glee over some secret, just before bed-time. After they were asleep the mother of the younger, on going into their bedroom, discovered two slips of paper pinned to the wall, one over each of their heads. These proved to be rude attempts at illumination in colored crayons, and on each was inscribed a prayer that "mamma might be sent a baby, and that it might not be twins."

FADING FLOWERS.

The weary months roll slowly by,
Once more the roses bloom and die,
I see them fading with a sigh.

I pluck these blossoms, as I stray,
Along the path where shadows play,
Strewn o'er with leaflets in decay.

And oft I pause and glance around,
My soul grows glad with sudden bound,
I thought I heard a foot-step's sound.

But ah! no mortal is me near,
To watch the earth grow brown and sere,
And note the changes of the year.

These flowers that bless my lowly lot,
They take away all bitter thought,
They give the solace I have sought.

They bring no love with broken vow,
They by deceit no young life bow,
They're always true as they are now.

I mingled in the world's throng,
And sang in youth a joyous song,
Till fate and sorrow came along,

They hushed the song, my dream was dead,
I turned from them and thither fled,
But still their power around is shed.

These blighted buds, a mystic spell
Bring to me, and in measures tell
A tale that stills the tolling knell.

So do not wonder that I weep,
To see the roses drop asleep,
And leave me vigils lone to keep.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

PARASITE IN LUNGS OF SHEEP.

Glenn & Brothers of Noblestown, Pa., have a communication in the Ohio Farmer on this subject, in which they say:

The scientific name of the parasite as given by Dr. Cressy is stungylus filaria or round thread worm. The sheep affected run a little at the nose, cough by spells, and when doing it draw themselves up together; stand with head down to the ground and feet near together, with back arched up, have a very loose state of the bowels toward the last stage of the disease. They grow very poor and weak, often falling down as they walk, and making hard work to get on their feet again. On opening after death, the lungs are found very small, pale in color and covered with whitish spots on the outside, the underside of the lungs often colored with purple spots, the air tubes pale and stiff and with a fine thread-like worm in them from one to three inches long; worm nearly white. The lungs are often specked with gritty bunches of a shelly character, and the bowels covered with numerous bunches of like character.

"Dr. Cressy's remedy is to give a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine twice a day."

H. S., Litchfield county, Conn., says in same paper: Tell "R. B., of Montezuma, N. Y., that his Cotswold ram probably has the new disease (new in this country) of worms in the lungs. Let him give him a teaspoonful of turpentine twice or three times a day until he begins to improve. This is said to be a sure cure.

The propriety or rather the impropriety of administering turpentine without mixing with water or something else, we think must be apparent to all.

Regarding the "Pale Disease of Lambs" the same parties write that "Mr. James Slocum, of Brownsville, Pa., good intelligent authority, says in Country Gentlemen of rather recent date, 'If parties having or suspecting the pale disease among the lambs, would kill the weakest one (if none are recently dead) and make a post mortem examination of the air tubes, lungs, stomach, intestines, etc., it might lead to practical results. If the disease puts on the following symptoms: emaciation, weakness, skin pale, thin, bloodless; no appearance of blood in the veins about the eyes, evacuations black, resembling droppings from the pig, appetite good, often voracious, eating to the last, in many cases unnatural, eating earth and sods greedily, it may be set down as the paper or skin or pale disease—and upon dissection, there will probably be found myriads of small worms, and more or less sand or other earthy matter in the fourth stomach, and jointed tape worms in the intestines. If worms were found in the dissected subject, and the flock is not thriving, I would give of the following mixture to each lamb: Proportions, one-half ounce spirits of turpentine to two ounces of linseed (flax-seed) oil, three tablespoonsful at a dose—pouring it from the spoon very slowly, so as not to strangle, and that it may enter the proper stomach, repeating the dose in a few days if there was no improvement in the health of the lambs, and the evacuations continue black and ropy. The remedy has restored lambs so weak that they tottered as they walked, and saved a large flock of lambs, now full of vigor, strength and flesh.'

"The turpentine should not be given with castor oil."

FROST BITES.

A correspondent of an agricultural paper furnishes the following:

I have treated this troublesome complaint very successfully for thirty years in the following manner: Wash the hands and feet, if both are effected in water as hot as it can be borne for a short time, then dry off and paint the parts with tincture of iodine. It can be applied with a camel's hair brush, or with a rag tied on a small stick. A few applications will give relief in the worst cases, and cure recent ones. After a few washings they may be omitted, and the remaining spots painted until you make a perfect cure.

TO MAKE HARNESS POLISH.

Take of mutton suet, 2 ounces; bees wax, 6 ounces; powdered sugar, 6 ounces; lamp black, 1 ounce; green or yellow soap, 2 ounces; water, ½pint; spirits of turpentine, ½pint. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the other solid ingredients, mix well, and add the turpentine. Lay it on the harness with a sponge, and polish off with a brush. The same blacking ought to answer as well for shoes.—[Journal of Applied Chemistry.

A PRICELESS RECIPE FOR FARMERS.

Every farmer who has to fence his land knows too well how quickly posts planted in the earth become rotten, especially in a damp spot. All of them will welcome the following process to prevent rottenness, a process as wonderful in its effects as it is simple and almost costless. It is taken from Le Bien Public, of Dijon, France:

Take linseed oil, boil it, and mix it with charcoal dust until the mixture has the consistence of an ordinary paint. Give to the post a single coat of the mixture or paint before using them, and no farmer, even living the age of patriarchs of old, will live long enough to see the same posts rotten.

"Some years ago I discovered the way of rendering wood more durable in earth than iron itself," says the author of the communication, "but it seemed to me so simple, and so inexpensive, that I did not think it worth while to make much ado and fuss about it. Posts of soft wood thus prepared were removed after remaining seven years in earth, and were found as sound as when they were planted. The only precaution to take is to use only well dried posts before covering them with the charcoal paint."

The above recipe is certainly cheap, and seems to be well worth the trial. If what is said of the efficiency of that simple and cheap (about two cents per post) process be only half true, certainly it would save yearly millions of dollars to the farmers and telegraph companies. For it is said that the farmer, even in his teens, who will plant posts having received a coat of this "Perpetuity Post Paint," will never live long enough to see the same post rotten.—[Phillips' Southern Farmer.

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VARIETIES.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is reported to have $7,000,000 to his credit in the Bank of England.

THE Missouri Grangers are getting up co-operative manufacturing companies, and propose to make their own agriculturel implements.

IT is said that, when a Chicago girl quarrels with her lover, she informs her friends that "she isn't on squeezing terms with that fraud any more."

A REVIVAL in the town of Amity Iowa, containing about two hundred inhabitants, has resulted in the profession of religion by nearly every resident of that place.

A PARTY of ladies, accompanied by an officer of the Young Men's Christian association, visited a bagnio in Indianopolis, on Wednesday, and held a prayer-meeting in the parlor.

CHRISTIAN SHARP, the inventor of the famous Sharp rifle, died suddenly at his residence in Vernon Conn., last Thursday night, of hemorrhage of the lungs, at the age of sixty-three years. He was a native of New Jersey.

THE Richmond Enquirer acknowledges the superabundance of handsome young ladies there, and thinks they hate good-looking Yankees just enough to marry them for revenge, if they ever have an opportunity.

THE meanest man has turned up in the vicinity of Mendon. He wants his wife's step-father to pay him $20 for his wife's attendance on the old gentleman's wife—her mother—during her last illness.

THE parents of a young man who was killed at Columbia, have placed a monument over his remains with this inscription: "Escaped the bullets of the enemy to be assassinated by a cowardly pup—a kind husband, an affectionate father."

A FEMALE graduate of the Medical Department of Iowa University has taken the first prize for the best performed dissection in surgical anatomy in a class consisting of twenty-four young men and one other young woman.

THE Illinois Legislature has passed a law providing that any person adulterating milk with water, chalk or other substances, and selling the same, shall be fined not exceeding $500, and imprisoned not exceeding one year. This is probably the severest law in any State against adulteration.

ANDERSON, the late magician, has left a will totally excluding the members of his family from participation in his money or effects, bequeathing all he possessed to his agents and other persons about him at his death. The testament will probably be contested.

LITTLE girl: "Mamma, I don't think the people who make dolls are very pious people?"

Mamma: "Why not, my child?"

Little girl: "Because you can never make them kneel. I always have to lay my doll down on her stomach to say her prayers."

SOME years ago, a man in England, who was very thin, exhibited himself as a living skeleton. He made much money in this way, and as he grew rich he became fat, until several years after his retirement from the show business he was as fat as he had formerly been lean. Lately, having spent his fortune, he attempted to again reduce himself to a skeleton, with the intention of returning to the show business, but he died from exhaustion soon after reaching the desired condition.

W. A. GEORGE, on a hunting expedition with some friends in Texas, concluded to frighten them by imitating the cry of a panther. It was night, and he crawled up into a tree for the purpose. They were startled from their sleep by the clever imitation, and one of them fired into the tree where he saw the faint outlines of a moving body. George was hit severely and tumbled down at the feet of his companions,

AN old bachelor in Orleans County, Vermont, has been deferred from committing matrimony in the following way: Thinking over the subject, and particularly the expenses of maintaining a family, he set the table in his lonely abode with plates for himself and an imaginary wife and five children. He then sat down to dine, and as often as he helped himself to food he put the same quantity on each of the other plates, and surveyed the prospect, at the same time computing the cost. He is still a bacheler.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 21, 1874.

The name of Hon. S. S. Cox is being actively canvassed in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor of New York.

Rev. Cranage's assaults upon the press of this city has given him a sanguinary fame from one end of the country to the other. He is known only as "Carnage." Such is fame.

The Attorneys who prosecuted the Ring thieves in New York have been heard from. Tremaine and Peckham charged the city $75,000 fees. O'Conor gave his services gratuitously. The latter is a Democrat.

In New York on Saturday, the jury in the libel case of Challis against Woodhull & Claflin, returned a verdict of "not guilty"—in other words, the jury said that they had told the truth about Challis.

Robert Clack sued the Brooklyn Daily Times for alleged libel, claiming that his reputation had been damaged to the extent of five thousand dollars. The jury awarded him six cents damages, and Robert is not happy.

It is proposed that all ladies who are tried for raiding on the saloons employ bands of singers to act as counsel for them on trial. A few hymns in the way of argument to the jury would not only be convincing, but would silence the District Attorney.

The expenses of the government for the year 1871 were $134,000,000. In 1874 they are placed at $172,000,000, an increase of $38,000,000 in four years. This is the retrenchment and economy of which the Radical leaders have been telling us so much of late.

The Iowa Senate by a vote of 27 to 1 have decided to submit an amendment to the Constitution allowing women the ballot, to a vote of the people. Unless the women themselves are allowed to vote on the proposition, it is likely to be overwhelmingly defeated.

Ben. Butler's defense of Sanborn did not help him in the least. Even among a great many of the Radicals it created the most intense disgust. It is a noticeable fact that no criminal is ever brought before the House and no job is ever vetilated, but finds Butler acting for the defense.

Mr. Jayne is a very cool individual. He admitted the other day he took $50,000 from Woodruff, Robinson & Co., when they had been guilty of no fraud whatever. He mulcted them simply as a warning to others. When asked why he took the money, he replied that he did so because the law allowed it, and everybody took what the law allowed.

What a harvest of great names have been gathered in the last two decades, among which we may mention Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass, Buchanan, Douglas, Pierce, Lincoln, Wigfall, Greeley, Benton, Fillmore, Seward, Chase, Sumner, Clayton, Corwin, Bell, Everett, Dickinson and Ewing. There is scarcely a prominent man who was engaged in the political struggles prior to the war now living.

The bill offered in the House at Harrisburg by Hon. A. T. Dewitt of Northumberland to regulate medical practice throughout the Commonwealth appears to be well conceived. While it will, if passed, sadly interfere with the operations of quacks, it permits only those to practice medicine and surgery who can show the necessary qualifications. The bill is given in another column and we know of no good reason why it should not become a law.

Ex-special agent Jayne confessed before the Ways and Means Committee that fifty-two of the sixty-one cases of alleged frauds made against importers, were gottenup by collusion with Custom House officers, most of whom were still in office. Mr. Beck asked him if he thought it was any better than highway robbery to make up charges with the Custom-house officials against respectable firms, and then turn around and extort money from them. Jayne replied that it was no better than robbery, and rather than stay with the thieves he had resigned. The Committee were still further astonished when Jayne informed it that these "thieves," as he called them, were still in office. This is the man that the Gazette endorses.

THE INDIVIDUAL APPEAL.

A writer in the Chicago Tribune discussing the Woman's Temperance movement, while admitting that some reforms may be secured in small towns and villages, by the system of praying in saloons, does not think that anything can be accomplished in the larger cities. He believes in the women making direct personal appeals to the dram drinkers rather than to the vendors of ardent spirits. Among other arguments in favor of this view he says:

> I would not have the women invade the saloons, nor assemble in crowds on the pavements. I would have a committee of holy, praying women organized for every ward or district of the city, whose duty it should be to visit every man in that ward or district, and, by prayers and entreaties, urge him to take a personal pledge not to touch taste, or handle the accursed thing, nor to aid or abet the traffic in any way whatsoever. I would pledge every lawyer, every physician, every clergymen, every freeholder, to use his influence against the traffic. I would ask every merchant to take this pledge himself, and to insist, on penalty of discharge in case of refusal, that every clerk in his employ should also take the pledge. I would have these women—these praying bands of women—visit every store, office, and shop, and, by personal appeals; by prayers and entreaties if necessary, enlist as many as possible not on the side of Temperance alone, but Total Abstinence.

Whether the plan be practicable or impracticable, the fact cannot be disputed that temperance reform is a profound question, and can only be satisfactorily solved by instituting a thorough and radical reform in all classes of society. If those who drink can be prevailed upon to forego the habit, the saloons will be closed per necessity; and be much more effectually closed than where the seller is prevailed upon to quit the business. Suppose that every retail establishment in Pittsburgh was closed by appeals to the saloon keepers. The work of temperance reform is not finished but only begun. Those who drink would get their usual supplies at their own private side boards, and it is a curious fact that those who drink clandestinely drink the most sottishly. So that after all, if the saloons were closed, the work of reform would have to be gone over again by appealing to each individual drinker.

It is not to be expected that intoxication will ever be banished from this or any other land, in its various forms. But that it may be circumscribed and largely prevented. In seventy-five cases out of every one hundred, at least, there is some cause either direct or remote, that leads to intemperate habits. These causes should be sought out and removed if possible, or circumscribed. When a man's higher moral nature is properly appealed to on any subject, he is very apt to respond, and there are but very few who are wholly irreclaimable. Reform in this, as in every other matter involving moral questions should be commenced in the higher walks of society. Men are most apt to copy after those above them in the social scale. If the middle and upper classes of society are given to constant tippling, it is but natural that the lower classes should be given to occasional or habitual drunkenness, as they are only copying after "their betters." Let our praying women, therefore go into the higher walks of society and by direct personal appeals put a stop to fashionable drinking, and a reformation of the lower classes is made easier. If prayers and hymns are sufficiently potent to make sellers surrender a profitable business, surely it is much easier to sway those who merely drink at a heavy expense to themselves. We throw out these suggestions for what they are worth, for the candid consideration of the ladies engaged in the temperance movement.

CONSISTENCY IN PROTECTION AND EDUCATION.

Our State has ever been the warm supporter of protection. It has been contended that free trade would bring ruin on all our great manufacturing interests. Therefore foreign manufactures must be taxed to enable our citizens to carry on their business with profit. Under this system our State has greatly prospered and the prophets declare that in 1890 it is to be the Empire State in wealth and population.

This, however, relates only to material products. She has never done what she ought to encourage and aid our colleges in their efforts to rear men to intelligence and virtue. For public schools she has for some years been doing much. Now it is proposed to reverse her policy in relation to a certain department of industry. Her motto is to be, protection to material industries and taxation of learning. Protection has sustained our mills and furnaces, but we do not want colleges and universities here, and therefore we will so tax them as to cripple them, that they will be driven out of existence or will be feeble and sickly and our youth will go to other States and countries to be manufactured into men. They need the aid and finish of other States. We will avail ourselves of the charities of others. Michigan erects and supports her grand university with its 1200 students by taxing her inhabitants. Pennsylvania furnishes the greater part of students to this Institution, and it is now proposed to send more or all of our sons abroad. There may be some undescribed economy or policy in this. We may be incapable of treating any only the baser metals; mind may be too refined for our treatment, our young men, too, by this process may be educated out of the ways and processes of their own State into better ways and manners. Instead of spending their money at home and exposing their prodigality, they can do it abroad so as to be less known to friends. Rich men will not be called on to endow costly institutions which yield no profits where our youths will not be attracted by elegant buildings, large libraries and novel opportunity and induced to enter on a prolonged course of study. They will be better contented in humble walks of life.

All the education needed here can be obtained in our public schools for which our citizens are liberally taxed and which are free to all. Anything beyond these is needless and injurious to the progress of our great and growing State. If rich and imprudent men should attempt to favor and endow Colleges or Universities we will tax their investments in these institutions for the support of public schools which alone are needed. This is to be our policy. On this high ground we will stand. Our commanding position among the States will attract attention to our wise course and they will imitate our noble example. So our land will be purged of higher institutions and all who seek for any education beyond the public schools will be compelled to cross the ocean or to pass into the territories of some monarch where the government requires more education for its prosperity and permanency than a Republic does.

SOLDIERS ORPHANS IN ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Tribune contains the following item, in relation to one of the orphan schools in Illinois:

> In their report on the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of this State, the Senate Special Committee approve the action of the Trustees in retaining inmates over 14 years of age. Discretion to do so is given them by the law. It would have been cruel to turn out into the world girls and boys unable to support themselves, and, besides, their labor has been an appreciable addition to the resources of the Home. The girls have worked in the house and the boys on the farm. In this way $2,200 was saved in salaries in 1873, and a greater saving is expected in 1874.

We do not know of any effort made in this State where soldiers orphans are bound until they are sixteen, to render them sufficiently useful, to save salaries. Why could not Mr. Wickersham make arrangements to transfer, say one hundred boys, between the age of fourteen and sixteen to the Agricultural College in Centre County, which has sufficient accommodation, and an excellent staff of professors and some hundred of acres of ground. This College has cost an immense sum, and requires a large yearly revenue to support. That it has proved an entire failure, is perhaps not correct, but that it has not met the expectations of the public, is certainly true. But here is an opportunity to test its usefulness, without entailing upon the State an additional dollar of outlay, and certainly would prove of incalculable benefit to those relics of our dead heroes. The people are willing to pay for High schools, for the other children of the State, and why not for soldiers orphans, and thus enable them to commence the battle of life with greater advantage, than they can when they emerge from their present schools. We advocated this measure years ago, and gave it some personal attention and have not relinquished the hope, even at this late day that the attention of the State officials, or the officers of the G. A. R. would be turned in that direction. If there exists objections, that cannot be removed by legislation, we have yet to hear them. Who will put it in motion?

AN EXTRAORDINARY QUARTETTE.

There are four great names that represent the four corner stones upon which the Republican party was erected; Seward, Chase, Greeley and Sumner. They were born in the same decade, and died within two years of each other. They all outlived the usefulness and objects of the party which they created and sustained, and died estranged from the leaders of the Radical outgrowth which supplanted it—two of them, at least with broken hearts, from the contumely heaped upon them by the creatures who came into place and power and proceeded to rob them of their honors, and blast the fruits of their labors—and this through the genius and generosity of the men whom they hounded to their graves, and over whose biers they exhaust their cheap and disgusting panegyric.

Those four great minds labored together in an almost hopeless struggle, until victory crowned their efforts. Sumner, Chase and Seward the organizers and executive officers, were placed high in the councils of Mr. Lincoln, but the advocate, and oracle, Mr. Greeley, chose to sit at the helm of his great newspaper, and inspire his party with the most comprehensive and facile editorial pen ever wielded upon the American coninent.

They were men of diverse characteristics, and different qualities of genius. But with the accession of the Republican party to power, came their greatest labors. Flushed with victory, and suddenly recruited with adventurous deserters from the broken Whig and the defeated Democratic parties, the founders were at once brought face to face with the real dangers that beset the new party. The adventurers who hastened to the front when victory was assured, were ready to rush headlong into the worst excesses. The Butlers, the Mortons, the Logans, the Conklings, and all that class became free lances, and professed only the creed of the creation and division of spoils.

It was a hopeless struggle that the four great leaders maintained against the impetuous and unreasoning self-constituted leaders. Greeley was eminently a man of peace, and as early as 1861 drew upon himself the condemnation of the new party leaders by seeking a peaceable solution of the impending revolution. Throughout the entire terrible struggle whenever he proposed peace, and sought to put a period to bloodshed, he was assailed with the cry of conspiracy with treason. Each in his turn tried to stay the advancing wave of Radicalism which threatened to engulf the Republican party and the Republic alike, only to create enemies, and estrange professed friends.

For years they clung to the hope that the party, as far as it had advanced in Radicalism, could be reformed and reclaimed, and made to work out its original mission. But they were finally forced to abandon this hope. The case was hopeless, and one by one they withdrew, from the party councils or were driven out by the arrogance and insolence of such men as Butler and Morton and Cameron, who a score of years before had held them up to the scorn and contempt of mankind for the political principles they advocated.

But they were not suffered to retire in peace and give their counsels and an experience to the conservative political element of the country. They were followed by a malice unparalleled in the political annals of the country, and were hounded to their graves by the men they had raised to public position, and whose names otherwise would have slept on in undisturbed oblivion. Seward and Chase were philosophic and phlegmatic. They could endure the shafts of malice that were aimed at them. The latter closed his long and brilliant career by traveling around the globe, receiving the highest honors from the head of every nation he visited. The latter sat unmoved amid the pitiless storm of vituperation at the head of the Chief Judicial Tribunal, and crowned his life of glorious deeds with some of the wisest decisions ever recorded, and by his bold interpretation of the law, crushed the monster of Centralization, and died and gave no sign that he felt the wounds of his malevolent assailants.

But it was not so with Greeley and Sumner. They were wrought of a different and finer material, and were sensitive to an unfortunate degree. They parried the blows of their political enemies, and payed them back with Titanic blows; but when their armor was pierced by the treacherous poignards of professed party friends, like Cæsars they covered their faces and fell. Impervious to the blade of an open foe, they fell the victims of household treason.

Over the graves of these men their false friends poured out eulogies, each word of which is a withering sarcasm upon their authors, and will burn their tongues to a crisp. The fiercest invectives of the dead are the hypocritical panegyrics of their living maligners.

We might pause here and ask if indeed it is not true that Republics are ungrateful? What great interest of Pennsylvania was not fostered and built up by the matchless arguments of Horace Greeley? And yet when he was a candidate for the Presidency, Pennsylvania turned and rent him as though he were her arch enemy. Who, indeed, was the Moses of the colored man but Charles Sumner? And yet his last years were embittered with the reflection that the very men whose interests he had made his life long study, had turned upon him, like a savage beast in search of its prey. It was not enough that Sumner should be dragged from the high position in the Senate that he filled in a manner worthy the successor of the great Webster, he was made the special target of the denunciation of the colored man, because he could no longer sanction the Radical assumptions of power made by the Administration. It was not enough that Mr. Greeley should be denounced by the party leaders. The venom of the slanderous caricaturist, fed by the money of a corrupt party, followed him till the clods rattled upon his coffin-lid. Can cheap eulogies atone for the wrongs that have been done these men?

A LAME EXPLANATION.

> The Democracy of New Hampshire stood on a free rum platform during the recent campaign, and worked it vigorously in their interest. The Post terms their success a great victory.—Commercial.

The profound wisdom that moved the Commercial to make the above remark, like most of its efforts, is past finding out. Having predicted all along that the Democratic ticket would be largely defeated in the Granite State, it is utterly at a loss to account for the sudden wiping out of the average Radical majority of 4,500, which relatively is a much larger majority than the Radicals have in the State of Pennsylvania, and creates a fiction to answer the purpose.

The temperance question in New Hampshire was not an issue between the Democratic and Radical parties. The Prohibitionists had a full ticket in the field, and was alike opposed to both the other parties. There were about two thousand voters in the State who were in favor of absolute prohibition, while both the Democratic and Radical parties were in favor of a well regulated license law. On this question they agreed equally, and were accordingly opposed by the Prohibitionists.

It is true that there are about an equal number of Democratic and Radical members elected to the Legislature who are opposed to a system of licensed liquor traffic, but a majority of the Legislature, divided almost equally between the two parties, are in favor of a license law, which will no doubt be passed.

The Administration organ, the Boston Advertiser, gives a better solution of the matter than the Commercial. It frankly admits that the standing Radical majority of 4,500 has been wiped out, and assigns as the cause, the fact that there is no escape for the extravagances and misrule of their party for Republican voters but to go over to the Democracy. There is more true philosophy in this remark than we generally find in a Republican newspaper on the subject of reform. In fact, it includes the entire argument, and we commend it to the careful consideration of our contemporary.

In 1873, the total vote in New Hampshire was 67,000, and Straw, Radical, had a majority of 2,000 over Weston, Democrat. This year the vote is about the same, and Weston, Democrat, has about 2,000 majority over McCutchins, Radical, lacking a few votes of a majority over both McCutchins and Blackmer, Prohibition. This is a change of 4,000 votes in round numbers in a single year, which is 6 per cent. of a change on a total vote of 67,000. The same per centage of change in the vote of Pennsylvania, would give the State to the Democracy by 15,000 majority.

But the vote for Governor is not the most significant thing in the New Hampshire election. The remarkable change in the Legislature shows how complete the revolution in favor of the Democracy has been. In four Senatorial districts no choice was made, and it will be fair to give two to the Democrats and two to the Republicans. The following table will show the change in the Legislature since last year.

LEGISLATURE, 1873.	Senate.	House.
Democrats	3	144
Radicals	9	204
Radical majority	6	60—66
LEGISLATURE, 1874.		
Democrats	6	180
Radicals	6	167
Democratic majority	0	13—13
Total change		79

If the Commercial can draw any comfort from this, it is welcome to it. There is no Senator to be elected from New Hampshire until 1876, two years hence, but as the Democrats are likely to have a clear working majority in the Legislature, certain reforms of the franchise will be inaugurated which will result in placing New Hampshire permanently in the list of Democratic States. In all the New England States, but most notably in Rhode Island, a large number of the poorer classes are disfranchised. Their emancipation will no doubt be inaugurated in New Hampshire, and the power of Radicalism permanently broken. The election of a Democratic Legislature in New Hampshire is, therefore, a more important Democratic victory than the choice of Governor.

THE PUBLIC VOICE.

The revelations made before the Ways and Means Committee in Congress, touching the system of robbery and blackmail carried on by Jayne and the spies and Custom House and Naval officials with whom he was in collusion, are beginning to excite a healthy expression of public opinion, and although the investigation is now closed, the lesson it teaches should not be lost or forgotten.

The mere fact that Jayne and his co-conspirators have blackmailed the importers out of hundreds of thousands of dollars, is the very least important feature of the transaction. But that such things should be done in the name and with the sanction of the Government, shows that the public service is rapidly becoming degraded and demoralized to an extent which if not speedily checked and remedied, will lead to a national disaster and the overthrow of our political institutions.

If we felt so inclined we could give the opinions of the leading business men of the country on this subject, but we shall confine ourselves to the opinion of one of our own leading business men, which is a fair representative of the rest. The following letter from Mr. John Dunlap of this city, to Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., is to the point:

> Pittsburgh, March 7, 1874.
>
> *Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.*
>
> Gentlemen: I almost regret that you favored me with the late statement made by the senior member of your firm, before the Ways and Means Committee, published in the New York Tribune. I say that I almost regret it, for unfortunately for me such statements and developments as that, made by the Hon. W. E. Dodge, only tend to lower the low type of Government we now have in Washington, and to increase our indignation, when we contemplate the baneful and blighting influences which are fostered by the general corruption in high places that these revelations have divulged.
>
> Respectfully,
>
> John Dunlap.

It is indeed a matter of the most profound regret as, Mr. Dunlap puts it, to have it brought to one's knowledge that the Administration of the government lends itself to such practices, either by openly encouraging them, or winking at their commission. "The low type of government" at Washington is a fearful thing to contemplate, taken in connection with the corrupt practices of the agents of the Treasury, and the Federal District Judiciary throughout the country. Jayne, Sanborn, Durell, Storey and Busteed all alike claim the warrant of law and custom for their acts, and present their party fealty to the administration as a reason why they should be excused, and experience teaches us that the appeal is generally a potent one.

We had an example of this here at home during the late municipal contest, when one of the recognized leaders of the Republican party proclaimed the creed that it was better to elect a dishonest Republican than an honest Democrat to office, and upon this creed the campaign was conducted. Such outrages as those inflicted by Jayne, Sanborn, Durell, Storey and Busteed are but the natural outgrowth of such pernicious doctrines as were inscribed upon the Republican banner in our late city contest. Applicants are not questioned as to their honesty or ability, but as to their devotion to party. The fact that a man may be a very good Republican—speaking in a party sense—but a very dishonest man, seems to be entirely ignored.

But gradually the people are coming to see the necessity of a change, and the fixing of a higher standard for office than mere devotion to party. The more intelligent Republicans are begining to see and appreciate their real responsibility for the present low and degraded condition of the public service. Hitherto they have voted for and supported any man that the leaders of the party put forward, and contributed their means and ability to elect him never stopping to inquire whether they were honest or dishonest; capable or incapable. The result has been that the Republican party has fallen absolutely into the hands of a combination of low politicians—or rather partisans—who use it only attain their own selfish ends and to the detriment of the general public. They also begin to see that the hope for reform within the party is fallacious. The corrupt leaders promise it of course, but never regard their promises as binding. So that now the question presents itself to honest Republicans, whether they will endorse dishonesty or desert their party. Such revelations as have been made in the Jayne and Sanborn cases, will aid them in forming a correct judgment.

THE CLOSE.

The consideration of the conspiracy cases against the merchants and importers of New York, before the Ways and Means Committee, has closed. The investigation developed a number of curious and astonishing facts that have hitherto been but little suspected in connection with the moiety system and the collection of the revenues from customs.

The confessions that were wrung from ex-Special Agent Jayne form the most curious and interesting chapter of the whole. At first he was insolent and arrogant—defying the Committee and merchants; further along he began to trip in his statements, and finally he relieved himself by acknowledging to the systematic perpetration of the most glaring outrages, in which he implicated nearly all the Custom House officers in New York.

To take immense sums of money from importers who were not guilty of any fraud whatever, as a warning to others, was a common practice, and the sending of spies and the corruption of clerks, who would fix up cases against their employers by false entries, forgeries and other means, was reduced to a science. In this way Jayne and his co-conspirators, embracing the District-Attorney and the chief officers of the Custom House and Naval office, secured large sums of money, and turned but little over to the government.

On the last day of this investigation District-Attorney Bliss tried to defend these crimes, in which he took part, but he must signally failed in relieving these transactions of their dark character. A close canvass of the Committee, which meets on Wednesday next to make a report upon the matter of investigation, would indicate that a bill will be reported abolishing the present moiety system. The fact is generally conceded that the present system instead of diminishing fraud, leads to its commission, and this view seems to be sustained by the recent investigations of the Committee of Ways and Means. It is also probable that the law will be so modified that books and papers cannot be seized except for the offense distinctly charged in the warrant.

A leading administration journal in Indiana; this Indianapolis Journal says: "We suggest to the members of Congress from the State to take care how they vote on the proposed Centennial appropriation. There is a storm brewing in that quarter, and if Congress appropriates any such sum as is asked for, or any snm whatever, it will see something that will remind it of the salary-grab hurricane. That body has no more right to appropriate money for this purpose than it has to spend a million dollars for ice cream and sugar plums. The people will not tolerate such reckless extravagance and downright tomfoolery."

A recent letter regarding the new Constitution of Pennsylvania from Hinton Rowan Helper is published, in which he thus praises the entire instrument: "I have just finished reading the new Constitution of Pennsylvania, and am profoundly impressed with the conviction that it is the best American Constitution ever yet framed. It ought to be adopted forthwith as the State Constitution of every State in the American Union. According to my view of the document, in its justness, thoroughness, and wisdom, it has no equal in any age or language."

The Albany Argus of March 9th brings out its rooster to say of the town-meetings in New York:

> The reaction which has been brought about in two years is unprecedented in the history of politics in this or any other State. Two years ago the Republicans held a majority of three hundred Supervisors; now they are in a minority! Two years ago they carried forty-five counties; now they hold but twenty-five! . . . The reaction is too general to admit of explanation from local causes. The tidal wave has swept from the Hudson to the Lakes; from the Canada line to the Pennsylvania border. But one explanation adequately accounts for this result. The Republican masses have lost confidence in their leaders, and are in open revolt.

In New York, a number of Methodist women have warned their grocers that, to retain their custom, they must discontinue the sale of liquor. A wealthy merchant of that city has carried the crusade in a novel fashion into the suburbs where he resides. He offers to pay for half the liquor in stock in the saloons in his vicinity if the neighbors will pay for the other half. The proposal is said to please the saloon-keepers, who would be glad on these terms to quit the business.

The city of Camden, New Jersey, went Democratic on last Tuesday, John H. Jones being elected Mayor. This is the first time the Democracy have carried the city in fourteen years. The election was the most hotly contested for years. Besides the Mayor the Democrats elected the Receiver of City Taxes and other officers.

The Democratic journals of Connecticut are very jubilant over the result of the New Hampshire election, and predict that it has made doubly sure the success of their party ticket next month. The lugubrious tones of the Republican papers seem to indicate a sorrowful presentiment that the prediction will prove true.

The negro exodus from Alabama and Georgia continues. The Montgomery Advertiser learns that fifteen thousand tickets for negro emigrants have been taken up on the roads leading southward and westward from that city.

MISS NELLIE GRANT'S WEDDING.

[Washington Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.]

And now it is rumored that Miss Grant's wedding is to be hastened, and the names of her five bridesmaids are given. These are the Misses Borie, of Philadelphia, nieces of the ex-Secretary of the Navy; Miss Drexel, daughter of the Philadelphia banker; Miss Kitty Cooke, daughter of the ex-banker, Henry D. Cooke, and Miss Anna Barnes, daughter of the Surgeon General. I have not yet heard the names of the groomsmen. Of course Colonel Fred Grant will be Miss Cooke's groomsman; she is his *fiancee*. It has been thought best since the arrival of Mr. Sartoris to allow the marriage to take place next month, instead of waiting until October. The secret of the engagement was well kept until the arrival in Philadelphia of Mrs. Fanny Kemble, who is Mr. Sartoris' aunt. She mentioned the fact first. When the elder Mr. Sartoris and his son met Miss Grant on the steamer last October a year, they were on their way to Michigan, where Mr. Sartoris owns lands, and he intended to locate this his second son in that State to earn his own living. The sudden death of their eldest son took place while they were traveling in the West, and a telegram was sent to President Grant to learn their whereabouts and inform them of the sad news. Of course they returned to England immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence. Now that the young man has such different prospects he will not cultivate wild lands in Michigan, but take his bride to his ancestral halls. I wonder if there is as much sorrow felt when a death is so advantageous to the brother as there is among our plain folks where all the children have equal advantages? Every day or evening lunch or dinner parties are given to the happy young couple. They were present at a lunch which Mrs. Admiral Lee gave in honor of Miss Preston, prior to her departure from this city. General Babcock gave them a dinner party Saturday evening, to which many of the leading young ladies and gentlemen of the city were invited.

The carriage which conveys the happy couple around attracts much attention. It is drawn by four superb looking horses; the harness is of silver, with glittering chains and ornaments; the long reins are white, and the liveries of the servants as handsome as possible. Fiske and Helmbold brought such a display into such bad repute that various comments are made by spectators. Inasmuch as no modern President has attempted such style, it would have been better for the family, considering what a year of suffering this has been to thousands, and while many consider it indelicate in the President to retain the extra twenty-five thousand added to his salary, after Congress was forced to reduce their own pay, to abstain from this daily display of their imperial magnificence, while the whole country is agitated about retrenchment. If the horses need exercise, better turn them out to grass than draw attention to overflowing coffers and a superabundance of the good things of life. Ostentation is to many a worse sin than incompetency.

THE BANQUET TO MISS KELLOGG.

The complimentary banquet to Clara Louise Kellogg in Boston on Tuesday evening was a grand affair. The Globe of that city says:

> The long dining-table and the hall were decorated with flowers in exquisite taste. From the centre of each of the arches around the room hung globes of flowers, suspended by wreaths of smilax, sprays of which were festooned to the capitals of the pillars supporting the arches, and hung thence in long streamers. The table was almost covered with flowers, only enough of the cloth being left visible to contrast pleasantly with the bright tints of the leaves and blossoms with which it was decorated. In the centre a tiny fountain played, rising from a mound of fragrant flowers; and on each side, equally dividing the space between the middle and the ends of the table, were baskets containing choice flowers, arranged in pyramidal form. The dessert was placed on the side tables. The strawberries, boned turkey, and pate de forie gras were the only edibles that appeared on the board and the dishes which contained them, as well as the baskets of flowers were surrounded by smilax, a thick wreath of which extended entirely around the table. At each plate were baskets of flowers, and a pretty button hole boquet was laid on the napkin of each guest. Miss Kellogg's own place at the head of the table, was designated by a full-blown crimson rose, the only one of its kind in the room. The effect of this array of color, brought into stronger relief by the glitter of the variously tinted wine-glasses, lighted by the blaze of the large crystal chandeliers, and reflected from the mirrors which line the wall, was exquisite, and elicted many admiring remarks from those present.
>
> The bill of fare was printed on white satin, ornamented with a floral design, and enclosed in lavender cover fastened with a cord of blended white and lavender.

SOUP KITCHENS IN PARIS.

It appears that there is much destitation in Paris. A correspondent of the London Times remarks that it is sad indeed to those who only view Paris on the Boulevards, which are as gay and bustling as at the best of times, to learn on official authority that an abnormal amount of distress exists in many populous quarters. Madame MacMahon made quite a long speech the other day to the editors of the Paris press, convoked by herself to consider measures of prompt relief. She recommended the extension of the system of soup kitchens, of which there are already forty. These establishments furnish for five centimes a plate of meat and soup, the prime cost of which is twelve and a half centimes. The Duchess of Magenta would have bread given as well for the sou. She has been informed by Sisters of Charity that the poorest shrink from receiving absolutely gratuitous food; but they readily accept the benefit of getting it at a nominal price. At present ten thousand rations are daily distributed on this plan. Madame la Marechale desires to increase the number to thirty-five thousand, and for this purpose it is calculated that a sum of two hundred thousand francs will suffice up to the first of May next. She trusts the press will use its influence to get this sum raised immediately.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

TIME TELLS.

A FANCY.

Two children romping in the field,
Gathering roses and berries red;
Thoughtless, happy, the angel shield
Of innocence over each guileless head.

Midway the sun in a cloudless sky,
Fragrant the blossoms on bush and tree;
Farmers sowing their oats and rye
To the song of the birds and the hum of the bee.

Then spoke Jamie to her at his side,
When I'm a man a farm I will buy,
With a little white cot and a pony to ride,
And then—I must marry before I die.

Marian blushed at the very thought,
"Jamie, and who will your good wife be?"
"When my farm and my cot and my pony are bought
Why then," quoth Jamie, "we will both see."

The long days came and the long days went,
The snow fell and melted again and again,
And ripe grew the blossoms on boughs well bent,
And warm shone the sun after winter and rain.

And Jamie he owned the farm and the cot,
And Marian dwelt with her aunt on the hill;
But it seemed as if Jamie the wife had forgot;
Though the lassie remembered the lad's words still.

A jockey reared a colt for the fair,
The colt was both sound and tidy of make,
And Jamie he tried him with skill and with care,
And bought him for just what the jockey would take.

"And now I have got a farm and a cot,
A pony and all that I ask in life;
But there's something a-wanting yet, I wot—
The lassie I love I must have for a wife."

When the autumn fields were mellow with grain,
And the air was crisp both early and late,
The old church bell rang a merry refrain—
For the bride Jamie wooed was his pretty playmate.

New York, March 5, 1874. DAVID G. ADEE.

FARM NOTES.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

As the time "draweth nigh" when the setting of hens and the rearing of young chickens is in order, I will for the benefit of those who may be so unfortunate as to be troubled with the chicken cholera the coming season, give my experience of,and remedy for, this most fatal of chicken diseases:

As soon as the fowl refuses its food, it is a sign that it has caught the disease:it then must be cooped separately, and fed again with corn or any grain that is convenient; water must be *rain water*, with about four drops of camphor to the pint of water; hard water is injurious, and must not be given to them. If the fowl still refuses food, (and they will so long as they have the disease, and I honestly believe they actually starve themselves to death), bread soaked in two parts of whiskey, one part water, must be forced down its throat. This then is the remedy—whiskey and camphor given as above. All my fowls that this remedy was given to lived, although some of them were half dead as it were, and as some said to me "that chicken is too far gone—burnt brandy won't save it;" but even in these desperate cases my remedy was a success. If any of your readers try it, I would be glad to hear with what success.—E. C. M.

DISEASES FOLLOW EXPOSURE.

Cows that are in milk, that have been milked late, are peculiarly sensitive to cold, and they are frequently injured by being exposed to storms. By getting wet and becoming chilled pulmonary complaints and other diseases are induced, and thus the farmer has a sick animal on his hands which is a source of trouble and anxiety, and not unfrequently a total loss. Many of the troubles that come upon the cows at the period of calving, may be traced directly to exposure during the winter; and therefore on this account alone will it pay the farmer to shelter his stock on the approach of storms, either of wind, or snow, or rain. During those days in winter that are sunny and warm, there may be no objection to allowing stock to run at large in the yard a greater portion of the day; but in the extreme cold weather three-quarters of an hour in the morning and the same length of time in the afternoon, to slack their thirst at the trough,will give them all the excuse needed. The remaining portion of the time they will be better in a warm, well ventilated stable, where they can quietly remunerate, without fear of being hooked or driven about by master cows.—[Practical Farmer.

NEW SYSTEM OF FRUIT CULTURE.

The Hoorbrenk System of Fruit Culture is the name given to a new method of training vines so that the yield of grapes is greatly increased. This process is described as the simple training of the branches of vines, fruit trees, etc., so that their extremities shall rest at a lower level than the point where they branch from the main trunk. It is said to be an essential condition to the success of this method that the branch, though inclined, shall be straight. If it be curved, the buds at the top of the arc are mainly developed. A recent writer in *Les Mondes*, in reviewing this interesting discovery, advances the opinion that "increased vigor of the branch thus treated was caused by its being made to assume the condition of a syphon, the longer end downward, thus producing a greater flow of sap." It is announced that this new process, the discovery of an ignorant peasant, has been introduced with great profit into many parts of France. A method so simple of trial, certainly deserves attention, and, as it relates not to vines alone, but also to fruit trees, American nurserymen would do well to put it to practical test during the coming season. Duchesne-Thoreau, who has made a special study of this new method, advises that at least one-half the buds upon the inclined branches should be removed, which will secure a more active growth in those that remain, and a consequent increase in the quantity and quality of the fruit.

THE EVIL OF PARING A HORSE'S FOOT.

It is also by means of this inner or sensitive sole that the secretion which feed the outer sole are deposited. On the other hand, the other sole has for its use the work of protecting the inner sole both from contact with the ground and also with the atmosphere. This atmospheric contact results in absorbing the natural moisture until it becomes dessicated, or parched, so that great cracks and rents appear in it, as the farmer in August, on a clay bottom,finds great rents and cracks in the soil. In short, the outer side is nature's shield and nature's stuffing for the inner sole, to ward off on the one hand, the blows that might otherwise smite it; and on the other hand, to keep its juices, by the means of which the sole of the foot is being supplied with needed nutrition, from being dried up. At this point we may properly inquire, if this is the use and office of the outer sole, if it holds such an important rank in the order of natural provision for the sound condition and natural growth of the foot, why is it ever pared away? This is my answer: The reason is, because people are ignorant,and blindly follow a stupid and barbarous custom,instead of pausing to reflect upon what they are doing. Ask any smith why he pares out the sole of a foot, and he can give you no reason save that he has been taught to do so. And who, pray, taught him? Some one as ignorant as he, I reply; and so, generation after generation, a barbarous and indefensible act has been committed, to the premature breaking down of many valuable horses and actual maiming of not a few,and the painful torturing of some.

No form of flesh is more sensitive to pain than the inner substance of a horse's foot. Its power of sensitiveness is like that which lies sleeping under the human finger-nail. To protect this from hurt and undue pressure, nature has put this hard horny shield, viz, the outer sole; and yet I have often sat and seen an ignorant smith hack and hew and pare away this natural protection until he could actually indent it with his fingers,and little drops of blood oozed forth from within. Imagine the feeling of the horse after having been put into the shafts. He was driven forth into the dust and gravel of the streets, or sent pounding along a stone pavement, with nothing but the thinnest possible filament of horn substance, left between the exquisite inner organization of the foot, and the dirt, gravel and stones of which he was traveling. Yet this method of procedure is not only tolerated by gentleman of wealth and character,but vindicated and held up as the model (?) method of preparing the foot for the emergencies of actual service.—[Murray's Perfect Horse.

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"BEST FOOD FOR BEST BODIES."

Mrs. Dr. Everett recently delivered a lecture in New York on the above subject and in which she said:

Beauty is, after all, only skin deep. We would all resemble this were our cuticle removed. You will observe that the manikin has not a Grecian bend. In my estimation, the Venus de Milo and not the Venus de Medici is the standard for beauty. If a woman stoops, all her organs acquire in time a morbid position. If the chin naturally protrudes, learn to draw it in. Woman who stoop and who do not carry their heads erect seldom bear life's burdens heroically. Women should be five feet six inches high; men six feet high. In New York, sad to say, throngs of women may be met on Broadway only five feet in height, or a little over; some of more diminutive stature. The Lacedemonians fined one of their kings for marrying a short women. Little women should go out of fashion. This physical diminutiveness can be avoided by right methods in the use of food. Although Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood, he did not dream of the wonderful circulating apparatus belonging to the stomach pancreas, and liver. All the blood in the body is circulated through this portion of the system from three to four times in twenty-four hours. I will indicate the spinal column because it connects with the brain, and food must be chosen with reference to the brain. Notice the multitude of muscles in the back. There are seven for keeping the head erect. Pains in the neck and the spinal column can be obviated by eating brown bread. As one-half of nervous matter is phosphorous, food must tend to produce phosphorous. I must ease my mind on the question of teeth. Children under 16 years of age should be reared largely on brown bread and milk; then they will possess pearly teeth, brilliant eyes, healthy complexions. Condiments are abominations. Mustard, vinegar, and catsups should be discarded, and salt indulged in sparingly. Sugar and molasses come under the head of condiments. Although some chemists and physiologists advocate sugar as an article of food, yet, because the body makes sugar from the starchy food eaten, the pure article is unnecessary. Neuralgia is an indication of deteriorated blood, and should be cured by eating brown bread, oatmeal porridge—anything containing much bran.

No variety of wine should be drunk. Ever since the world was created women have been men's tempters, and should avoid encouraging them in the use of liquor. Women who in any sense of the word indulge in alcoholic stimulants seem to lack refinement and true womanliness. Perhaps, because of my Quaker education, I hold this idea. In the good time coming, when women shall live sensibly, dress sensibly, eat sensibly, morally speaking, they will have more influence over their husbands. Perhaps, could we look into the remote causes of the late panic, the fault would be found to lie with those women who did not feed their husbands sensibly. For speculation, for thought, for business,men need the proper kind of food. Let women feed their husbands on oatmeal porridge and apples. Food should be chosen with reference to the season. In the Spring, vegetables; and in the Summer, fruits, should take the place of heartier food. Men do not wear well in New York; they are at their prime at 38 instead of at 50, because their eating is not properly regulated. If dinner must be served at 6, 7 or 8 o'clock, let it be light, and the heavy meal eaten in the morning. I am not a vegetarian. Vegetarians are often from necessity gormandizers, because they must eat so much in order to obtain a sufficient amount of nutriment. I believe in an occasional piece of good roast beef. Fish is an excellent article of food; but oatmeal is the food par excellence. The Scotch, possessing the largest brains, the highest degree of intellectuality, and a fine physique, are a nation of oatmeal eaters.

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FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING.

Parisian authorities inform us that the hair is still worn exceedingly high, and that there is a tendency to cushions. To this coiffure is added the short curls savoring of the Red Republican days, and again to the long, falling ringlets of Marie Antoinette.

The high style of hair dressing is peculiarly ungraceful and altogether unbecoming; therefore, expedients will be adopted to give a better profile than that produced by a flat back of the the head, particularly where the hair is thin and has a strained appearance. Some ladies who comprehend the art of hair arrangement wherein fashion and beauty agree, will wear a roll of hair, over which the back hair can be combed up; or, again, an ornament composed of a band of velvet or silk from which will depend a fringe of jet or fluffy curls, bought by the yard, a set of finger puffs, short ringlets, or any ornament that will give the back of the head the desired roundness. A new and very beautiful ornament for the hair was a yellow gold spray of forget-me-nots, in large turquoise, with sparkling diamond hearts and long, curved leaves of diamonds.

The last style of flat hair dressing is making hair powder impossible, therefore, unfashionable. The little waves are set by gum, pomade, or any sticky unguent, and then if the high turret and braids are powdered one can imagine the dusty and untidy effect. Decidedly the light, fluffy curls hanging over the brow, poodle doggy or not, are preferable to having one's locks gummed fast to the face—at the best an unclean and uncomfortable fashion. The mystery of fashion lies in caprice, while the cry is change, change!

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THE ENGLISH TRADE IN ROSES.

A writer in the English Gardener's Magazine says: "At several of the London nurseries where roses are made a leading feature it is common to hear the remark as the autumn days approach, 'We have budded a hundred thousand briers, and we have half as many again ready for sale as soon as lifting begins.' We could show twelve acres of roses in a piece, to say nothing of several houses filled with pot-roses. If we reckon the twelve acres filled with briers a yard apart, the total will be nearly 60,000. We could name several nurseries where from 120,000 to 150,000 briers are budded annually, and several more where the number averages from 30,000 to 60,000. One of our friends in the trade invests yearly £2,000 in briers and labor in making out door roses Having cast up a series of totals of this kind that we can pretty well rely on, we are satisfied the sale of roses must considerably exceed a million annually. If we reckon these worth one shilling each, the total cost to the public will be fifty thousand pounds. But we have yet to consider the pot-roses and the new roses, and all kinds of odds and ends of a commercial nature of which roses are the subject, and we shall probably have to add an equal amount for these, which brings up the total to one hundred thousand pounds. That this is far below the actual amount that changes hands in this country on roses,is made evident by the large sums our nurserymen pay to the French raisers every year for their novelties."

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"THE GARZOG EDINBURSKI."

HOW THEY CHRISTEN SHIPS IN RUSSIA.

"On the 15th ult., as the correspondent of the London Times writes, "the Duke of Edinburgh christened by his own name a fine corvette building for the Imperial Navy in the yard of the Baltic Shipbuilding Company. The corvette, which is to make sixteen and one-half knots an hour, and is to rival or surpass the Inconstant, is about half finished, and is built to replace the Alexander Nevski, lost a year or two in the Cattegat. The corvette was to have been called after the vessel whose place she takes, but will now be set down in the Russian Naval List as the Garzog Edinburski. She will carry a seven-foot belt of armor from stem to stern, in two strakes, the lower five and the upper six inches in thickness. The hull will carry a wooden sheeting which will be coppered. The Garzog Edinburski is built in a great covered shed, and for the purpose of the christening a carpeted platform,approached by a covered way, had been laid down in her midship section. The christening of a Russian man-of-war is altogether different from the ceremonial of English dock-yards. No bottle of wine is broken against the bows, but a metal plate, engraved with the name of the vessel and of her sponser, with the date, and with other particulars, is let into the vertical keel. Over this, in the case of an iron vessel, a throat plate (one must be technical) is screwed down, and nothing more is seen of the engraved tablet till the vessel is broken up. The Grand Duke Constantine, High Admiral of the Russian Navy, the Grand Duke Alexis, Admiral Krabbe, General Trepoff, the American Minister, many naval officers, and a few ladies were present at this naval christening. The Duke of Edinburgh and the High Admiral stepped down to a sort of hatchway in the centre of the carpeted floor to where the keel of the Garzog Edinburski was laid bare. A young naval officer handed the engraved tablet on a silver salver to the Duke, who placed it in the recess cut for it in the iron, after having first spread the recess with red lead. This was handed to the Duke in a curious tureen of nautical design, which has been the baptismal font of the Russian army since the days of Catherine the Great. The Grand Duke Constantine, so soon as the tablet was placed, said in a loud voice words equivalent to 'Success to the Garzog Edinburski,' and the band began to play the Russian hymn. The sheet of iron which was to cover the keel and its tablet was on hinges, and was held up at one side by red-shirted shipwrights, who lowered their gear at the signal till the plate lay flat in its place above the keel. A red-hot rivet was brought and fitted, and a silver hammer handed to the Grand Duke Constantine, who struck three blows on the soft iron of the bolt, which was further flattened by the Duke of Edinburgh, the Great Duke Alexis, Admiral Krabbe, Admiral Popoff, and other distinguished persons. In order that the Garzog Edinburski might not want a godmother, Lady Emma Osborne was called upon, and did her office with the silver hammer in three remarkably womanlike blows. Plans and sections were then inspected, and silver copies of the hidden tablet distributed to distinguished personages, who made a promenade round the corvette along staircases and platforms laid down among the iron beams and plates of its half-finished hull."

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A DISPATCH from London in The Daily Graphic announces that Mr. Carl Rosa has founded a scholarship in the Royal Academy of Music, in memory of his wife. This fact having been made public, we feel at liberty to mention that Mr. Rosa has also expressed the intention of founding, by his will, a "Parepa-Rosa Scholarship" in this country, the income of which is to be expended in educating American female singers in Italy. —[N. Y. Tribune.

A FASHIONABLE christening in New York had to be postponed recently on account of the non arrival of a steamer which was to have brought a bottle of water from the Jordan, which was to have been used in the ceremony.

THE LAST LETTER.

This hand to-night will surely pen
The fatal word that rends
The chords so cherished once; but then
We both were better friends.
'Twill scarcely give us pain at last
To break the silken bond
That bound us to the tender past,
Fair, promising, and fond.

And let it go! without a sigh—
At least with slight regret—
For better days are doomed to die,
And we can both forget.
A friendship, which was that in name—
But was it more—or less?—
That brought a sweetness into life
And left a bitterness.

I can send back each souvenir
And calmly, heaven, knows;
Nor wish to keep one loving line,
Nor hide a withered rose!
No wild pulse thrills my bosom now,
Nor bids my fingers stay;
Our idol has been dead so long
We'll bury it to-day.

Beneath the careless morrow's smile,
As though the tears that blot
The story of all else that's lost,
In this had been forgot;
And let it be a nameless grave—
A hidden hermitage—
But one to which our sated hearts
Shall make no pilgrimage.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS'S BOOK.

HIS IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICANS—THE BEAUTIFUL CUBAN WOMEN—THE LADIES OF BRAZIL—GOOD NATURE OF THE JAPANESE.

[Translated for Appleton's Journal.]

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Baltic Gazette furnishes an interesting synopsis of the second and third volumes of the book written by or for the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia on his recent voyage around the world.

The second volume of this superb book, perhaps the most magnificent that was ever issued from the Russian press, opens with a general criticism of American institutions and popular manners. It is refreshing to hear what an imperial Prince has to say about the former. He believes that the soil of America naturally was destined for Republican institutions. "There is an astonishing self-reliance about Americans,"he writes, not without genuine enthusiasm; "and this, to the most casual observer, together with their wonderful, unparalleled information of the general principles of government, accounts for their fitness for Republican institutions. The smallest schoolboy in the United States knows the names of the eminent Presidents of the country. No one can convince anybody that General Washington was not the noblest man ever placed at the head of any nation. Of their war with Mexico they are very proud, as well they may be, according to my opinion; for they routed large Mexican armies well armed and intrepidly commanded,with mere handsful of soldiers. I was reluctant so converse much on the recent civil war, as I still found considerable feeling on either side; and I principally conversed with some intimate military friends on the great events in which they bore conspicuous parts. Nothing could be more touching and thrilling than the modest accounts which these true heroes give of exploits which the ancients would have immortalized in tablets of bronze. * * * The infantry of America seems to suffer from some of the defects of the French—too much *élan* and too much independence of the privates—still, very admirable material. But I did not know why they were uniformed in so unattractive a manner. Some of the militia regiments in New York, and even in the West, look prouder and nicer than the regular troops of the line. The artillery is well armed, although some of the guns I saw seemed to have just issued; from a protracted campaign. The cavalry is splendidly mounted, and, from what I saw, consists mostly of capital fellows."

The courts of the United States, it seems to the Grand Duke Alexis, lack the solemnity which surround those of Great Britain and other European countries. "This," he writes, "is the most singular, as the people take the utmost interest in judicial proceedings, both criminal and civil. At first blush, it almost might seem as though nearly all intelligent men in the country were lawyers, so well are they informed concerning the rudiments of the laws. Besides, they are born orators; their fluency of speech has oftentimes excited my utmost surprise."

THE GRAND DUKE'S OPINION OF CUBA.

The Grand Duke is not very enthusiastic concerning his impressions of Cuba. He had looked for a climate of balmy mildness, and in its stead he found one of extreme and most disagreeable changeability. He declares that during a day of rain and storm in Havana he was more chilled than during any of his protracted bear hunt in Russian midwinter on the frozen banks of Lake Onega. But he speaks very highly of the beauty of the Cuban ladies, some of whom, he thinks, entirely realize the most idealistic dream of female beauty. The men, on the other hand, looked to him puny,and as entirely unworthy physical representatives of the Castilian race. "There is a striking difference," he writes, "between the Spanish battalions from the Basque provinces which I saw in Havana and Matanzas and the crowd of male Cuban spectators who with me looked at them. The former were tall, slender, erect, with large heads generally:the latter seemed as a rule, effeminate, and very little fit for the hardships of the camp and field."

Cuban food did not agree very well with the northern stomach of his imperial highness. He does not give any particulars of his disagreeable culinary experience in the Gem of the Antilles, but the following extract will show what he thought:

"The sharp air and the long drive had given me a keen appetite, and I sighed for a good steak. This could not be had, and for cakes and chocolate I did not care in the least. I had begun to hate the very sight of them."

Was it, perhaps, owing to this that the prince seemed so well pleased with his now following sea-voyage to Brazil? He treats his readers to extensive descriptions of all the magnificent beauties of the ocean in the tropics. The atmosphere had never seemed to him so transparent, the sky was beautiful in the daytime, and indescribably enchanting after nightfall And then the catching of sharks and dolphins, the glowing of the sea, flying fishes, southern birds,&c.,—all this is very well described, and very readable.

HIS REMARKS ON BRAZIL.

At length the imperial traveler set foot on the soil of Brazil. To the incomparable bay of Rio Janeiro he devotes a whole chapter, which the correspondent whom we quote pronounces a very creditable prose poem. What struck the Prince as his most singular experience, after landing in the capital of Brazil, was that colored folks were treated as the perfect equals of the white race. "This was like Russia," he says, "where we know no distinction of color." The first person who welcomed him on his arrival was a mulatto, a superior customs officer, who addressed the Grand Duke in excellent French. "It is strange how similar French and Portuguese sound when well spoken," he writes. "The Portuguese language seemed to me to possess rare beauties. It pleased me much better than the Spanish." Five days were devoted to the exploration of Rio Janeiro and its environs. "It is a magnificent place to live in for a short time," writes the Grand Duke. "But I soon got tired of the heat and the insects. How I longed to be a boy again, when I and my brother used to hunt for beetles and butterflies! Such superb specimens as I saw in the gardens of Rio Janeiro! But their humming prevented me from getting my night's rest." The Grand Duke visited the libraries and scientific institutions, and was well pleased with everything he saw; but he is ungallant enough to confess that the ladies of Rio Janeiro did not make a very agreeable impression upon him. "They are, as a rule, too round-faced," he writes, "and I met but few among them that were even passably good-looking. Nor was there anything striking about the men. I was present at a sitting of the Brazilian Parliament, and the assembly appeared to me as a very ordinary body of men. Not one of them seemed to be an orator of distinction."

The same unfavorable opinion is passed on the Brazilian soldiers. "They look like feeble half-breeds. The American negro troops present by far a better appearance. But this seems to be the great trouble in all Central and South American States. The armies everywhere look languid and almost contemptible and yet those countries wage war almost continually.

WHAT WE SAW IN JAPAN.

He next gives a few extracts from the Grand Duke's opinions on Japan. One of the significant passages which he quotes is the following:

"From all I can see these singular people are making very rapid progress; and, what astonishes me most, they look with extreme good nature upon their foreign perceptors. Of these there are a great many. And another peculiar feature which struck me very forcibly of this mixture of teachers from different nationalities in Japan is that all of them seem to get along better and more harmoniously than anywhere else. At Yeddo I found four high officials in the same department; one was a Frenchman, the second an Englishman, the third an American, and the Fourth a German I ask the latter how he and his colleagues were getting along together. 'Oh, very well,' he replied; we never quarrel—we are too far away from home to do that.' "

As usual, the Grand Duke had to say something about the appearance of the people. He seems to have discovered some great beauties among the Japanese women, whom, despite the peculiar shape of their eyes, he pronounces "decidedly natty and arch." For the men, too, he has a few good words: "They are hardy, active, and respectful. The Mikado's troops, in their new uniforms, look splendid," he writes, "and the 'Radetzky March' was performed by one of their bands as creditably as I ever heard it."

His imperial highness must have fallen, ordinarily speaking, into very good hands in the East, for he relates with evident glee,how he fared in two private residences of Yokohama and Yeddo, where he was initiated into the mysteries of Japanese cookery. Their confectionery, he writes, cannot be surpassed, and their tea, too, is gratefully remembered as "indescribably fragrant."

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THE LAST WORDS OF THE DYING.

The last words of the dying are eagerly sought after,and enchained in memory's bosom, by loved ones. The hero, standing upon the field of battle, amid the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry, is stricken down, and, dying, he utters some sentiment, which tells the living he fought bravely, and died loving his country. His words, thus uttered, are chanted in his praise, pass immediately into history,and are preserved to be handed down from generation to generation.

The mother, bending over the couch of her dying child, eagerly listens for its last words. As the heart's pulsations grow feeble, the respirations become more laborious, she silently listens. Now the pale lips are parted, and she draws nearer, until her ear comes in contact with the cold breath, when she catches the last faint murmur of the dying one. Oh, how she treasures in her pure heart that last "Goodbye,"that last token of going to heaven!

The husband, through weary days and nights, has been watching at the bedside of his darling wife, until, now the dread moment approaches when she shall be wafted beyond the river of death. Under no pretence will he now leave her, and why? Ah! he is waiting and listening, for the last whisper. As she speaks, her words echo and re-echo through the chamber of his soul, and remain there throughout the mystic future.

As a young lady reads over the list of the slain in battle, and her weeping eyes rest upon the name of her lover, almost her first thought is "Did he leave me a dying message?"

The sweet sister of a shipwrecked brother impatiently awaits the arrival of some one rescued from the wreck, to learn if her brother, as he was swept beneath the dark waves, sent her a dying word.

Yes, dying words are those most sought after and cherished by the human heart. Amid all the cares and disappointments that may surround us in life, we never can forget the last faint whisperings of the dying.

◆

A WRITER in Hearth and Home says: "One of the daintiest tidies I have seen was of Swiss muslin with designs in fern leaves on it. The leaves were placed on the muslin in graceful shapes, and the fabric not so covered was sprinkled with ink; the leaves were then removed, and lace sewed around the edge, with bows of ribbons at the corners. This "phantom tidy," as it was called, elicited many exclamations of admiration for its simple and exquisite beauty."

"PADDY" says a joker, why don't you have your ears cropped? they are entirely too long for a man." "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened; they are too short for an ass."

A PAINTING of the Madonna, by Raphael, is for sale in England for which the modest sum of $200,000 is asked.

[New York Mercury.]

AFFECTION'S FANTASIES.

An affectionate nature, if blest with the gift of poesy, is certain to break out in song on every touching occasion, whether it be of sorrow or gladness, and especially when some beloved object is absent and is seen only in those glimpses of heaven vouchsafed us, sometimes, in visions. With this explanation given, the reader will appreciate

LOVE'S DREAM.

"Rise out of the sea, sweet moon, for me,
And touch with silver the white-sailed barques:
Draw silently through the circles blue,
Where the stars are shining like golden sparks.
My love is yonder upon the sea,
Where the ships go by in the dusky night,
Where the long waves roll to the distant shores,
And the islands bask in the starry light."
Ah! maiden, the sea has a fateful spell;
What wonderful tales might a prophet tell.

"Come over the tide like a beautiful bride,
From her shining halls on her marriage morn,
Sweet Dian! and look on my love who took
My heart away—for I'm all forlorn.
He paces the deck of his own proud barque,
And he points its prow to the sloping sea;
He thinks of the world that lies before,
But his sweetest thoughts are of Love and me"
Ah! maiden, what wonderful changes lie
Far out of the ken of the brightest eye.

"Shine down through the lanes, and lightens the panes
Of my window, that looks over the far sea,
Whose gentle swell some tale will tell
Of my love in a strain of melody.
Where the sea line dips through a range of stars,
And crosses the lips of the opening day.
He lists to the rustle of snowy sails
That sing of the land of fair Cathay."
Ah! maiden, the Indian seas can speak
In words to whiten your very cheek.

"Shine over my bowers and kiss the flowers,
O beautiful mild-faced moon! and tell
My lover, whose eye sees the ship pass by,
That I love him, I love him, how deep! how well!
Far under the stars of some other sphere,
He is passing by islands in calm seas set,
But ever his thoughts come hither to me,
To the maiden he cannot, O! cannot forget!"
Ah! maiden,the spells of the fateful sea
Are stronger than love and memory.

Pittsburgh, March 5, 1874. W. A. TAYLOR.

THE CAPITAL OF ASHANTEE.

A CITY BUILT ON A HILL OF IRONSTONE—A KING WITH MORE WIVES THAN BRIGHAM YOUNG.

[London Daily Telegraph.]

Coomassie was reached on February 4 by Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley, after five days hard fighting and a loss of about 300 killed and wounded. Captains Budlle and Nicol and Lieut. Eyre were the only officers killed.

Coomassie, or Kumassi, though the capital of the kingdom, is not the largest city of Ashantee. Originally Duabin was considered a more significant place, and Salgha was said to be three times as large. But from its commanding position, it being the seat of Ashantee royalty, the headquarters of the army, and the scene of the ghastly religious ceremonies of the population,it has gradually eclipsed all rival towns.

Coomassie is built on the side of a large hill of ironstone. This hill is among the last of the series of acclivities which commence with the Adansi and terminate a little to the north of Coomassie. They are all densely wooded, and present precipitous sides to the south, sloping more gradually northward. The country between the successive elevations is at times marshy, and always covered by thick brushwood.

The city stands near a stream called the Soubin, which flows nearly all round it, and in the rainy season fills it with a pestilential fog. It is girt also with the dense forest, which stretches all the way from the coast for at least 150 miles. Three or four days' marching, however, northward brings the traveler out of the bush, and there the miserable paths are exchanged for comparatively good and broad roads, leading to the large towns in the interior.

The streets of Coomassie are broad and clean. They are ornamented with beautiful banyan trees that form a grateful shade from the sun. Its greatest peculiarity, however, is that every house has one large public room which opens directly upon the street, and this gives its throughfares an extremely agreeable appearance. They are, moreover, artistic. The walls are of wattlework, but their roughness is carefully hidden under a plastering of mud, and this is washed over with white clay. The floors, which are mostly raised above the ground, are generally covered with rude carvings, and always kept clean and nicely polished.

These public rooms average 20 to 24 feet in length, 12 to 15 in breadth, 7 to 9 in height. Their palm leaf eaves extend far over the walls, so as to keep out sun and rain. Each of these larger rooms has behind it a number of smaller ones, where the private life of the people is passed, and these apartments Bowdich credits with sanitary arrangements superior to those of many European towns.

Coomassie's principal buildings are the King's palaces. The chief royal residence is the Bantammah, on the north side of the town, and this alone covers five acres of ground. It is however, at one and the same time the royal abode, harem, mausoleum, and magazine of military munitions.

There are seldom more than six of the 3,333—the mystical number of the King's wives—resident in the palace. The remainder mostly reside in his croom, or country residence, at Barramang. It is built of quarried stone, is two stories high, and contains large and lofty rooms. The charge of this huge building is always intrusted to one of the greatest of the Ashantee nobles. Amanquattiah—who has been in command of the troops led against the English, and is believed to be one of the slain—last held the office. King Koffee has a summer place called the Iminihiah, about two miles northeast of the town.

As to the population, there seem to be no accurate data. It has been put at 20,000 and 200,000. According to most accounts it certainly does not exceed the smaller number at the present day. The horrible rites, bloody sacrifices,and wanton destruction of human life—especially the lives of the slaves—are believed to be reducing the number of residents, in spite of the constant acquisitions of fresh captives. Bloody scenes are of almost daily occurrence in the streets of Coomassie, where the executioner strikes down the unsuspecting victim, running the knife through his cheeks, and dragging him off to some sacrifice and to exorcise some spirit.

Rich gold deposits are found in the whole country between Coomassie and the sea. The gold dust of all deceased and disgraced subjects, according to Bowdich, falls to the Sovereign. Besides which, he levies a tax of gold on all slaves purchased from the coast. The traders passing through his country are mulcted heavily in gold duties, while the elephant hunters are similarly taxed. In addition to these sources of revenue the King has daily returns of gold yielded in the washings at the Soko pits and on the hills—the former, it is said, supplying as much as 2,000 sounces month.

VARIETIES.

THE wife's secret—her opinion of her husband.

COUNT WALDECK, the painter, is still living in Paris, at the age of 108.

IT is estimated that the paintings and other works of art destroyed by fire in the London Pantechnicon were worth $2,500,000.

SHE lived at Lawrenceburg,Indiana was nine years old, skipped the rope three hundred and fifty-one consecutive times, and mingles with the angels.

"THE day is not far distant,"says a Raleigh paper, "when the world will begin to look on death as a journey to another country." Yes; and the journey is one on which we can all of us go as dead-heads.—[Courier Journal.

THE wife of an Arkansas farmer has made herself famous by her proficiency in modeling in butter. The bust of a sleeping girl, made of this material, was recently on exhibition in Cincinnati, and has been much praised for its artistic execution.

A NEBRASKA journal invitingly says: "Who says farmers cannot get rich in this State? Fifteen years ago a young man came to this State without a dollar in the world. Last week he went out of the State, carrying with him the sum of one dollar and thirty-eight cents, the savings of fifteen years of frugal life. Come west, young man, come west."

THE body of Evans, the murderer, was sold to Dartmouth College for dissection. At the general assemblage for prayers in the chapel the morning after its arrival it was found sitting in one of the pews, where some of the frisky students had slyly put it. The President omitted the customary services, and the corpse was taken back to the dissecting room.

A MAN in Manchester, England, was recently bitten by a dog, and, being of a very nervous temperament, concluded as a matter of course that he was going to have hydrophobia. Impressed with this idea, he worried himself until he became really ill, and went to an infirmary for treatment. His delusion was manifest to the physicians, but he nevertheless became delirious and died. A post mortem examination showed that his death was brought about by nervous excitement and exhaustion, and that he did not suffer from hydrophobia.

LITTLE Georgie Gough was sliding down hill in East Hampton, Connecticut, about half a mile from home. His mother stood at the window and saw him slide into a pond at the foot of the long hill. Nobody was with him, and he was too young to help himself. She started for the pond as fast as she could run, climbing fences and stumbling through banks of snow. Before reaching the place she became so breathless, scared, and exhausted that she fell half fainting; but she got on her feet again, and staggered on. When she came to the water, which stood three feet deep over the ice, she waded in and drew her boy out—but he was dead.

THE flight of riches and the folly of those who lavish money wastefully were never better illustrated than in the case of the late Legrand Lockwood's splendid marble palace at Norwalk, Conn. There are forty acres of finely ornamented grounds, in the center of which is a stately structure costing some $2,000,000. On the premises are three other handsome buildings, porter's lodge, conservatories, stables, and so on. The house is resplendent with polished marbles, frescoe, inlaid woodwork of the most costly kind, doors which cost $2,000 each; a billiard room on which $10,000 was expended; and there are forty-nine rooms thus gorgeously decorated. no two of which are alike. It is estimated that between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 of very hard cash found a grave in this monument of extravagance. And yet the entire establishment is now on the markt for less than $350,000.—N. Y. Mail.

THE King of Bavaria, who, as is well known is very fond of music and the ballet, and a constant attendant at the theatres, met a one-armed soldier in Munich, and entered into conversation with him. The soldier answered abruptly, but apologized when he found whom he was addressing. "How was it," asked the monarch, "that you did not know me?" "How could I," asked the one-armed hero, "you never come to the army, and I never go to the theatre."

A NEW "wrinkle" about the age of horses is the discovery of an Illinois farmer, who determines the age of all animals over nine years old by the following novel method: After the horse is nine years old a wrinkle comes on the upper corner of the lower eyelid, and every year thereafter he has one well-defined wrinkle for every year over nine. If,for instance,a horse has three wrinkles, he is twelve; if he has four he is thirteen. Add the number of wrinkles to nine and you will get it.

AN exhibition of canaries and other song and cage birds at the Sydenham Crystal Palace recently was the most extensive that had ever been held in England. There were no fewer than 1,300 entries, of which 600 were canaries, and the remainder thrushes, bullfinches, goldfinches, mules, nightingales, starlings, lories,parrots and paroquets. The cages were ranged in a double row in a handsome pavilion, which had been erected in the south nave for the accommodation of the feathered songsters, talkers, and screamers,and every cage was so placed as to be easily accessible to the spectators.

THE Pantechnicon fire in London has excited a loser to write as follows to the London Times: "An undue share of sympathy seems to me to be extended to the proprietors, and the sorrows and losses of those depositors whose position in life renders the trial overwhelming are either ignored or completely lost sight of. It is forgotten that we gave into their charge all that we held most precious, on the admitted understanding, not only that the building was fireproof, but that every precaution against fire would be taken. For years I have been gathering into that corner memories of a varied past — relics of those who are dead and gone, utterly unreplaceable, papers, works of art, and furniture—with the intention of establishing myself ultimately in London; and my case is that of hundreds. Single ladies, families of small means traveling abroad, officials in colonies, and such like, chiefly compose the large Pantechnicon list of three thousand depositors. Is it to be supposed that we would have given our valuables, uninsured, to the care of Messrs. Smith and Radermacher except in the firm belief that extra vigilance was guaranteed by them?"

Weekly Post.

Jas. P. [illegible] | Wm. Schoyer,
Jos. S. [illegible] | E. A. Myers.
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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 21, 1874.

Mr. Lyman Tremaine, of New York, is a very unfortunate Congressman. He went in with brilliant prospects, but they have all faded. All his measures meet with defeat. The suspicion of a job seems to lurk in all of them.

Strange as it may appear, the autopsy of Senator Sumner did not reveal any of the effects of the clubbing given him by Preston S. Brooks, which all along was supposed to be the direct cause of his precarious health and enfeebled condition.

The Radical papers are in a terrible state of mind because the newly installed Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, does not turn out to be a reactionist of the most rabid kind. But Gov. Kemper shows a highly commendable disposition to disappoint the longings of his Radical enemies.

The Cambria Iron Works suspended operations on Monday, in consequence of a strike among the coal diggers. This will throw thousands of men out of work. Unless the iron business improves in this city within the next month a number of our largest concerns will suspend operations. The prospect in this vicinity, for business, is the gloomiest we have known for many years.

Where the reduction of taxes upon the old wards comes in, under the equalization of Mr. McCarthy, the inhabitants thereof would like to know. In some cases they are doubled, in some trebled and in many cases an increase of forty per cent. Property is assessed at fictitious values just as it may happen to strike the assessor, generally far above the cost value. We propose giving a few interesting chapters on this subject for the benefit of city and county.

The march of the temperance ladies, yesterday afternoon, from Dr. Howard's church to the Mayor's office attracted great attention and frequent remarks of admiration. They walked two abreast, numbered between two and three hundred and conducted their proceedings in City Hall in a deliberate and impressive manner. It is also proper to add that Acting Mayor McMasters acquitted himself most creditable and did honor to himself and to the office he represented.

The ingratitude of Republics has passed into a proverb, but the ingratitude of some Republicans even exceeds it. For instance, there was Col. Bayne, who furnished Speaker McCormick with his traveling and hotel expenses to go over to Washington and use his influence in Col. Bayne's behalf for District Attorney. The result of Mr. McCormick's influence is Mr. McCormick's selection for the place by Senator Scott. As the Commercial would say, this is the "famousest" case of cutting a club to break one's own head on record.

THE ASSESSMENTS.

Yesterday we referred to the subject of the extraordinary assessments which are now agitating the property holders of the city and county, and published the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson township. It is indeed an extraordinary state of case when the property of a whole community is assessed for purposes of taxation at from 10 to 20 per cent above its cash value.

An instructive lesson is to be gained by attending the different Boards of revisors or equalizers of valuations. Each session is attended by immense throngs of property owners, seeking to have the valuations placed upon their real estate corrected and rectified. The system of valuation adopted by the Assessors and County Commissioners is so peculiar that it deserves a little notice. We take it for granted that in no other community in the United States is property assessed as high as its actual cash value, but our learned revisors, not content with placing the assessment at the actual cash value—that is, the amount the owner is willing to take for it, when answering under oath,—but add thereto the interest for three years, in other words, the earnings of capital are taxed three years in advance of their accumulation.

This statement certainly sounds extraordinary but is nevertheless strictly true, as any one will find by visiting the County Commissioners, sitting as a Board of Revision. Applicants for a reduction of assessments before that Board, are required to answer the following: "What will you take for your property, one-third cash, and the remainder in one, two and three years?" and the amount named by the owner *may* be fixed upon as the proper assessment, or it *may not* just as the Board my determine in its discretion.

We submit that a greater outrage was never perpetrated upon property holders. We will give a single instance, which occurred before the Board on Monday, and there are hundreds of others like it. A gentleman by the name of Griffith, of the Eighth ward we believe, came before the Board for the purpose of securing a reduction of the assessment placed upon his property, which was fixed at $18,800. He offered to make oath that he did not consider its full cash value in excess of $15,000 and offered to take that for it. But the Board refused to accept this valuation, and put him on oath as to the price he would place on it one-third cash and the remainder in three equal annual payments. He then placed the figures at $16,500, at which figure it was booked for taxation. A member of the Board, however, persisted in the further extraordinary demand that Mr. Griffith should state under oath whether he would advance his price any within the next three years!

He very sensibly refused to answer the question, as it was evidently impossible for him to tell what improvements he might make, or foresee what the advance or decline in the value of real estate might be. Mr. Griffith's case is now on par with nearly or quite all the rest. A man offering to sell his property, and making that offer under the solemn sanction of an oath would certainly place upon it the very highest cash valuation. Mr. Griffith solemnly swore that his property was not worth more than $15,000 cash, and yet he is taxed for the next three years on $1,500 additional, because he would not take $15,000 for it on time.

Let us suppose a case. A man has real estate valued at $10,000 cash. He would sell it for that amount in cash, but he is asked what he will take for it in twenty annual payments, and he puts his figures at $20,000. Now is he to be taxed on $20,000? We don't think that anybody would set up such a claim, and yet the Board have just as much right to require a property holder to answer under oath what he will take for his property in twenty annual payments as in three, and accept his answer as the taxable valuation.

We have no doubt but that the action of this Board in making such assessments is clearly illegal and that the courts will so declare it if the appeal be made in the legal way. It is preposterous to suppose that a man shall be taxed for what he has not, and to tax the earnings of money or real estate years before its accumulation is so palpably illegal, that we wonder that a Board of officers can be found who will undertake to establish such a system.

If what a man offers under oath to take for his property is not to be accepted as its highest cash valuation, then we are at a loss to understand how it is to be ascertained. So far as our county and municipal taxes are concerned, this excessive valuation will not make so much difference, if the excess is made uniform among all the property holders, but it will place upon us an undue proportion of State burdens. We will be compelled to bear the burdens of a dozen other communities besides our own.

So far as we have been able to observe, the assessments of men's occupation is also unreasonable, the Assessor assuming upon his official oath to know all about everybody's business, and just how much money he earns in a year. A gentleman who was before the Board was assessed $2,000 per year as a carpenter—a boss carpenter we believe—who has been out of work for six months with the exception of occasional odd jobs, and with no prospect of regular future employment, and who very justly demanded that the Board should give him work if he was to be taxed for money that he did not earn and could not earn for want of employment. The rule as to assessing occupations seems to be to fix an amount that a man ought to make or could make under favorable circumstances, making no calculations for accidents, sickness loss of employment, financial depression or reduction of wages.

The laboring men, upon whom this system visits its unparalleled outrages, ought to unite in a body and compel a reform. This is but another duplication of the taxes upon the scanty bread upon which they support their children. Everything they buy is taxed and taxed over and over again, and now every cent that they earn and more too, is to be taxed also. How long can a community prosper under such a system?

But what is the object of this extraordinary assessment—this running to the extreme of high valuation? We do not think that this question is hard to answer. No city is allowed under the new Constitution, to increase its debt beyond 7 per cent of the total valuation of its assessments without special authority. The limit in this city upon a fair valuation, has already been nearly reached, and when the city debt can no longer be augmented, the Ring which controls our city government, would be at their rope's end,—for the special authority would not be obtained without provoking discussion and enquiry dangerous to the operations of the Ring.

Hence, the restrictions of the Constitution are to be evaded by creating fictitious and unreal values, millions upon millions of which have been piled up by the outrageous system of assessing the real estate not at its cash value, but what it would sell at upon deferred payments. We challenge any nominally free and just government of ancient or modern times, to produce anything like the Ring system of oppression that has been adopted in this city. If the people would escape the wrongs that the Ring has in store for them, they will unite at once in a protest that will make itself felt.

THE PENITENTIARY REMOVAL.

The editor of the Gazette has been studying the question of the penitentiary removal, and has arrived at the solemn conclusion that it ought to be removed from its present location for three reasons. 1. Because it don't pay expenses. 2. Because it propogates a moral contagion. 3. Because it disseminates a physical pestilence.

1. It is quite likely that the prison system of the State as now carried out, entails a heavy expense upon the tax payers. Years ago when it was under the charge of the Democracy, this expense was not entailed and the system was self sustaining, but when the Republican party come into power, with the aid of special legislation and addition, division and silence, the disbursements rapidly augmented and the receipts diminished.

2. The idea of a moral contagion is a novel one. Four or five hundred prisoners are locked up in solitary confinement, and are permitted to hold no communication whatever with the public. How this state of things will generate moral disease in the surrounding city we are at a loss to understand. If this be a good reason why the penitentiary should be removed, it is an irresistible one why the Court House should be banished from our midst, for there the prisoners disport themselves prior to their incarceration, and challenge the sympathy of the public, and feed the morbid appetite while their trials are in progress, drawing small or large houses according to the degree and enormity of their crime. Beside the Court House, there are many other breeders of moral pestilence that will have to be removed, so that by the time the work of purification is completed, the city will be pretty nearly depopulated. This moral idea should be explained.

3. We have passed through the cholera, small-pox and other epidemics, with the penitentiary in its present location, and we are not aware that it was distinguished as the starting point of any of them. On the contrary the statistics show the health of the inmates to be exceptionably good, and that they possess an immunity against the epidemics that raged through the rest of the city. The Gazette points out the fact that the sewer emptying into the river is a dangerous thing. If the penitentiary be removed, it will no doubt be taken further up the Allegheny river, above our water supply, whereas the sewer now empties into the river below the water supply. As the Workhouse and the Poor House already discharge their impurities into the river above the water supply, we are not sure that it would improve the sanitary condition of the city to add the sewage of the penitentiary to our drinking water.

As to the cost of the removal, the Gazette bases its figures on a wrong system. They may be able to build penitentiaries in Wisconsin for $600,000, and Workhouses in Cincinnati for $800,000 but such things can't be done in this Ring-ridden city. The Municipal Hall cost $800,000, although it is scarcely sufficient to accommodate our municipal peculators, to say nothing about the Western part of the State and the contributions of the United States Courts.

Nor is the Gazette's reasonings as to convict labor pertinent. The objects of a prison system are punishment and reformation. We do not believe that it is a wise policy to put convict labor in competition with the labor of poor and honest men who have families to support. If vice can be restrained and criminals reformed, by a well devised prison system, that is all the public want. It is not particular about making money out of public security, and placing the enforced labor of convicts in competition with the free labor of honest workingmen.

A RING ORGAN TO THE RESCUE.

The Commercial comes to the rescue of the Ring with regard to the extraordinary assessments that are now being placed upon the real estate of the city and county. It is perfectly natural for the Commercial to do this. Behind this unjust, illegal and unparalled assessment, there lurks a job of the Ring, and it is necessary to set the trap carefully so that the people will be effectually bagged without any possibility of escape.

But the Commercial fails to apprehend the real cause of the people's complaint. It has a great deal to say about the sworn duty of the Assessors in fixing the *cash value* of parcels of real estate "sold separately," and in this connection endorses the action of the Assessors and the Commissioners sitting as a Board of Revisors, but it don't understand anything about the matter, or takes precious good care not to air its information.

That Assessors may misapprehend their duties, and make mistakes is perfectly natural, and they ought to correct these mistakes when they are pointed out to them. But this they refuse to do. Of a hundred cases that we might name, we will take that if Mr. James Maginnis of the Fourteenth Ward, by way of illustration. Assessor Phelps assessed certain real estate belonging to Mr. Maginnis at at $1,500 per lot. He made affidavit to his willingness to sell the same lots for $1,000 each to Mr. Phelps or any one else who wished to purchase them. But this valuation was declined and Mr. Maginnis' property is assessed at 50 per cent. above its cash value.

The complaints of property holders, therefore, are based not only upon excessive valuations, but upon the fact that these excessive valuations are continued after the property owner offers upon oath to sell the property for 50 per cent. less than the assessment placed upon it. So far as we have been able to observe, the Board of Revisors, instead of correcting the "errors" of the Assessors continue them, and in some instances enlarge upon those committed by the Assessors. The strictures of the Commercial, therefore, upon the meeting of citizens of Jefferson township, are utterly pointless.

As to the conscientiousness of the Commissioners, we have nothing to say, but as to the outrageous system they have adopted, we shall have a remark to make from time to time. Our exposition yesterday of their manner of fixing valuations, not only in violation of all rules of justice, but in defiance of sound sense, we are pleased to know, is wakening a spirit of enquiry in the minds of taxpayers, which if put in shape will compel a reform in the whole matter of assessments.

Under no circumstances should the assessed value of property, for purposes of taxation, exceed the amount for which it should sell under ordinary circumstances. But instead of this very reasonable rule being adopted, the amount for which a man could sell his property under extraordinarily favorable circumstances for cash, is not even taken, but a man is asssessed for what he would be willing to take for his property on time.

This is practically denying a man the right to sell his real estate for cash, and hampering him with conditions for the sole and exclusive purpose of increasing the power of the government to tax him. For if the Commissioners have the right to increase a man's liability for taxes from $10,000 to $12,000 by imposing upon him one class of condition, with an equal show of justice they could impose other conditons, and increase his liabilities from $10,000 to $20,000.

The rule now in vogue is to fix the assessments so that the citizen shall be taxed not for what he has, but for what he is likely to have, and impose taxation in 1874 upon the earnings of real estate which by no possibility can come into his possession or enjoyment until 1878. It is not only the owners of real estate that are interested in this matter, but the still larger class of tenants whose rents will be inceseased in proportion to the unreal values which are being fixed. The day laborer has a greater interest, if possible, in this matter than the owner of half a million dollars worth of real estate, for upon him the burdens of taxation will eventually fall and every dollar of excessive valuation will diminish his ability so purchase food and clothing for his children, and which taken into connection with the assessment on occupations will make it a desperate struggle between self-support and the almshouse.

While the Commercial and the Ring organs and the Ring managers are so industriously engaged in fixing up for the *denoument* of some future job of colossal proportions, it might not be amiss for them to explain the justice of the principle laid down by the Board of assessing real estate at a large per centage above its cash value.

If we mistake not there will be a storm about the ears of these gentlemen at no distant day that will set them to thinking. The Ring has fed upon the community until it has grown fat and arrogant, but now that it has boldly undertaken the job of destroying the public prosperity by inflating the assessed values of every inch of property, so that the Ring debt may be indefinitely increased, to feed a lot of gormandizing leeches, the people will rise in their majesty and put a stop to it.

General Lee, conversing with the Hon. H. B. Hill on one occasion said:

"We made a great mistake, Mr. Hill, in the beginning of our struggle."

"What mistake is that General?"

"Why, sir, in the beginning we appointed all our worst Generals to command the armies, and all our best Generals to edit the newspapers. As you know, I have planned some campaigns, and quite a number of battles. I have given the work all the care I thought I could, and sometimes when my plans were completed, as far as I could see, they seemed to be perfect. But when I have fought them through I have discovered defects, and occasionally wondered I did not see some of the defects in advance. When it was all over I found, by reading the newspapers, that these best editor Generals saw all the defects from the start. Unfortunately, they did not communicate their knowledge to me until it was too late!" Then, after a pause, he added with a beautiful, grave expression I can never forget: "I have no ambition but to serve the Confederacy and do all I can to win our independence. I am willing to serve in any capacity to which the authorities may assign me. I have done the best I could in the field, and have not yet succeeded as I could wish. I am willing to yield my place to these best Generals, and I will do my best for the cause editing a newspaper!"

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Secretary Belknap does not wait for the Howard Court-Martial to try the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, but obligingly gives him his private verdict of acquittal in advance. Gen. Howard was guilty of no intentional wrong. He did, no doubt, misappropriate $76,000 of the money of the Bureau, but then this was a "technical" fault, and other officers of the Government do the same thing. Hence "Not guilty," says the moralist and logician of the war Department.—Chicago Times.

A good many people outside of Washington are in a state of feeling similar to that described by a Washington correspondent of The Springfield Republican in the following paragraph: "People here wonder why the Ways and Means are so tender with Butler in the moiety business. Why isn't there a vigorous and thorough investigation of the subject? If Mr. Boutwell and Mr. Richardson, and Sanborn and Jayne were put under oath and asked certain questions, maybe we should get at the secret history of this business, but there is a timidity and hesitation which one cannot quite understand. To say the least, it is strange, and I have come to the conclusion that very little reform may be expected from this Congress on that subject unless things take a different turn."

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Suits are in progress in different cities which will determine somewhat the status of trades unions in the sight of the law. A member in New York City has sued a Union for support during illness, alleging that the obligation taken by him and other members bind the society to pay sick member a certain weekly allowance in case of disability to labor. In Cincinnati an employer has sued an influential member of a trades union for damages done by his influence in inducing employes to leave his employment, and by his threats of personal violence to other workmen in case they should take their places.

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A Washington despatch to the Boston Globe, speaking of Chaplain Sunderland's prayer over Mr. Sumner, says:

"By special request of the Committee of Arrangements, it was agreed that no public address or sermon should be pronounced at the exercises. As shown above, however, the chaplain of the Senate took occasion to offer a prayer, after the reading of the Scriptures, wherein he injected not only a sermon but a stump speech. It was the general opinion that the chaplain not only transgressed the bounds of propriety, but inflicted alike upon dead and living a discourse from which there was no escape. His prayer continued for at least half an hour, to the utter disgust of the entire audience. The popular verdict was that the Senate should at once select a new chaplain. Not only was the length of the prayer entirely out of place, but the tone in which it was delivered was as affected as if it had proceeded from a common actor on the stage.

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The Concord (N. H.) Monitor (Republican) laments the defeat in that State as follows:

"We charge the repulse we have suffered to the shortcomings, unavoidable in part there is no doubt, of the national government. We were too heavily hand-capped with Sanborn contracts, Jayne and Bingham blackmailing, western inflation schemes, the moiety system, and the failure of Congress to meet the wants of the masses by legislation, demanded by the hard times. Nor is it exaggeration to state that the Simmons fight lost us a thousand votes. Only the belief—well grounded—that the Democratic party offered no relief for this state of affairs has saved us from an overwhelming defeat."

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NEW HAMPSHIRE OFFICIAL.

THE COMPLETENESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH—BOTH BRANCHES OF THE LEGISLATURE DEMOCRATIC—THE ADMINISTRATION DID NOT SEND ENOUGH VOTERS INTO THE STATE.

The official vote for Governor of New Hampshire has been received at Concord from all the towns in the State except three. The result, as compared with the vote in 1873, is as follows:

1873.		1874	
Weston (Dem)	32,016	Weston (Dem.)	35,571
Straw (Rep.)	34,023	McCutchins (Rep.)	34,135
Blackmer (Temp.)	*1,779	Blackmer (Temp.)	*2,135
Total	67,818	Total	71,839
Straw's majority	228	Combined majority over Weston	693

*Includes scattering vote

The towns not yet heard from are Ellsworth, Wentworth Location, and Cambridge. Last year Ezekiel A. Straw (Rep) received seven votes in Ellsworth, and James S. Weston (Dem.) thirty-five votes. A similar vote this year would reduce the combined majority of McCutchins and Blackmer over Weston to 665. The two other towns mentioned have not voted for two years. According to the latest returns from the Legislative Districts the Legislature will be divided as follows:

	1873.				1874.		
	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot		Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot
Rep.	9	204	213		4	167	171
Dem.	3	144	147		8	178	186
Rep maj	6	60	66	Dem. maj	4	11	15

The returns for members of the House are incomplete, but those given above are sufficient to show that Weston's election by the Legislature next June is assured.

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FRANCE.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S FETE DAY.

London, March 15.—There was a great crowd of French people at Chiselhurst to-day to celebrate the 18th anniversary of the birth of Prince Louis Napoleon. Over six thousand cards of admission were issued, and those to French citizens only.

In the morning Mass and Thanksgiving services were held, after which the Duke of Padua addressed the Prince in the name of the people of France, congratulating him upon having attained his majority

The Prince, in reply, returned thanks to his countrymen for their faithful remembrance of the late Emperor, and said: "Despite the confidence inspired by the loyalty of MacMahon, the irrestible current of public opinion has pronounced in favor of a Plebiscite. I am ready to accept its verdict." Great enthusiasm was manifested and the Camden House was gaily decorated. Among the prominent Frenchmen present were Ollivier and Rouher and Duke DeGrammont.

THE CASE OF GAMBETTA.

Paris, March 16.—M. De Keratry was examined by a committee of the assembly to-day, in relation to the charges preferred against M. Gambetta. He testified that Gambetta, while a member of the government national defense, purposely refused arms to the Bretons that they might suffer defeat and be unable later to fight the commune, the rise of which was already anticipated.

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HARRISBURG.

Release of Geo. O. Evans.

Harrisburg, March 16.—The Dauphin county court has granted an order for the release of George O. Evans, on entering twenty-five thousand dollars bail, for his appearance at the April term, to take the benefit of the insolvent act. His sureties are Messrs. Morgan and Given, of Philadelphia. The health of Evans is said to be in a very critical condition. He is said to have hemorrhage from the nose and bronchial organs quite frequently. The extremities of his fingers and toes are said to have been recently paralyzed. Two physicians who have examined his case certify that unless he is removed from his present quarters his death is inevitable within a month. If Evans' physical condition will permit, he will be liberated to-day or to-morrow, after which his friends will take him to a warmer climate in the hope of a restoration of his health.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Washington, March 16, 1874.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. O'BRIEN presented a bill prohibiting the use of public horses and vehicles for private purposes in Washington, and forbidding government officials to require their servants to wear livery. Referred.

Mr. STANARD, from the Committee on Commerce reported a bill for appropriating $30,000 to be expended in the course of the current fiscal year in improving the mouth of the Mississippi river. Passed.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Mr. BROMBERG (Alabama) moved to suspend the rules and bring up for consideration the bill to prevent the importation of contagious diseases into the United States. Refused to second the motion.

Mr. BROMBERG then endeavored to have the bill made the special order for some day, a week or two hence, but the measure was opposed by Messrs. Cox, W. R. Roberts and other New York city members.

After a long struggle, which was protracted by ineffectual efforts to get a quorum to vote, the House without any action on the bill took a recess till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be exclusively for the discussion of the transportation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

There were but eight or nine members present when the proceedings commenced. The debate was opened by Mr. Kendall, and continued by Messrs. Orr and Cannon,

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Washington, March 17, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. PRATT presented several memorials of citizens of Washington asking Congress to repeal the act of the District of Columbia Legislature in regard to the sewerage and drainage tax. Referred.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to authorize the President to accept for citizens of the United States jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottawa dominions and in Egypt, established or to be established under authority of the sublime Porte and in the government of Egypt. Passed.

Mr. STEVENSON called up the bill, compensating the Louisville and Bardstown Turnpike Company for certain bridges destroyed during the war. Passed.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said that some weeks ago, when the civil rights bill was under discussion, upon his statement, that if the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee, it would be reported back soon. The late Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) agreed to the reference and he (Frelinghuysen) now desired to state that the Committee had spent two days in perfecting the bill. It was now ready to be reported to the Senate, having received the approval of the majority of the Committee, but as the author of the bill had been taken away he (Frelinghuysen) would not report the bill or call it up until the Chairman of the Committee (Edmunds) who favored it, should be present, that he might take part in the debate. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) had consented to the delay in reporting the bill on account of ill-health.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

Mr. STEWART said that on the 13th of March, just as the Senate was about to adjourn, the President pro tem appointed him Chairman of the Joint Select Committee to investigate the District of Columbia government affairs. The question having arisen in the Committee as to the authority of the President pro tem of the Senate to appoint a Chairman of the Committee he had come to the conclusion that there was cause for doubt as to the power of the Chair, and he had therefore declined to act under the appointment not feeling warranted in doing so.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the appointment of Stewart as Chairman was irregular, and said the President pro tem of the Senate had not the right unless specially authorized by the Senate to appoint a Chairman of any Committee whatever.

After remarks in a similar strain by other Senators, the Chair (Carpenter) said he had no desire, nor had he any intention to usurp any authority. The original resolution provided a Joint Committee to be raised, and the opinion of the Chair was, without much reflection on the subject, that the power which the Senate possessed was as ordinarily conferred upon the Chair.

Mr. THURMAN moved the journal of March 13th be corrected by the appointment of a Senator from Nevada (Stewart) as a member of the Committee instead of Chairman of the Committee.

Agreed to.

EQUALIZING THE CURRENCY.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of National Bank currency, and Mr. Logan being entitled to the floor addressed the Senate.

In conclusion, he called upon the Senate to adopt that liberal policy of free banking, which properly guarded will not only do justice to all, but develop the latent resources of the South, which lie dominant under the former mistaken policy, and which will utilize the water power of Virginia and the power locked up in the vast coal fields of Indiana and Illinois, the iron mountains of Missouri and agricultural resources of the whole country. A policy that will put our manufacteries again in operation and iron foundries again in blast and give employment to idle hands, prosperity to producers and happiness to the whole country. He warned the money power of this country that if they attempt to impose further burden upon the masses of the people they will finally lose their power altogether. He would stand by the rights of the people no matter how monied monopolies would attack him or metropolitan newspapers abuse and criticise him.

At the conclusion of his speech the Senate adjourned.

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THE HOUSE.

Mr. COX presented resolutions reciting the allegation that a bill has been presented to the treasury department for advertising done in defiance of law requiring a written order for all advertising and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all such bills and of correspondence relating thereto. Adopted.

After a conflict for precedence between the cheap transportation bill, legislative appropriation bills and contested election case the House went into committee of the whole (Woodford in the chair) on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLARD (Vermont) called attention to the inequality of compensation provided for officials of Congress, and for those various other departments of the government, and offered various departments for the reduction of the pay of doorkeeper and messenger in the Capitol all of which amendments were rejected. There being a difficulty in getting a quorum to vote, the committee rose, after having got through only two and a half pages of the bill.

Mr. McCREERY proposed that to-morrow be set apart for discussion on the transportation bill giving as a reason that members would be absent to-morrow to witness the launch of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Peking at Chester, Pa.

Mr. COBURN, member of the Committee on Commerce renewed his proposition that to-morrow be devoted to debate on the cheap transportation bill. Members of his committee, he said, regarded it almost as a part of their duty to attend the launch of the largest steamship ever built in the United States.

Mr. ROBERTS withdrew his objection and unanimous consent was given.

The House then took a recess till half-seven o'clock in the evening, the session to be for debate on the transportation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session the debate on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce was opened by Mr. Scudder who opposed the bill on legal, constitutional and practical grounds. There were eleven members present including the speaker pro tem., Sprague. The debate was continued by Messrs. Holman and Cotton in support of the bill in its general features.

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Washington, March 18, 1874.

THE SENATE.

A large number of bills were presented and referred.

When the bill to restore the rights of Louisiana was reached, it was laid over, on motion of Mr. West.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Chair announced that the Senate would resume the consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of currency, that being unfinished business.

Mr. DAVIS (West Virginia) addressed the Senate. He reviewed the financial history of the country and the national banking system, and expressed his conviction that the remedy for present evils was in the transfer of banking capital from New England to the South and West, and not inflation. If there must be an increase, however, let it be in greenbacks and not in national bank notes. If a transfer of banking capital could not be made, he would favor an increase in greenbacks to meet the wants of the West and South. He urged a speedy settlement of the financial question, that the country might be relieved and business revived.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

No one else being ready to speak, Mr. West moved that the bill to equalize the distribution of currency be laid aside informally and the Senate proceed to the consideration of the army appropriation bill. Agreed to with the understanding that the financial question should be resumed to-morrow.

Mr. WEST then explained the revisions of the army bill, saying that the total amount appropriated for the support of the army the present fiscal year was $31,796,000; the original estimates for the next fiscal year were $34,543,000, but under the revised estimates they were reduced to $34,218,000. The House had voted for $28,301,916. The Senate committee on appropriations had reduced this amount to $27,733,500, or $4,733,500 less than the amount appropriated for the present fiscal year. The reduction was mainly due to curtailment of the army from 30,000 to 25,000 men.

The bill was then read and nearly all of the first section agreed to as reported by the committee, the amendments all being concurred in. The most important of the committee's amendments adopted by the Senate reduces the House appropriation the pay of the army, traveling expenses, etc, from $11,450,000 to $11,400,000; strikes out the provision that not more than ten cents per mile shall be allowed for traveling expenses; reduces the House appropriation for subsistence from $2,452,416 to $2,409,000; reduces the appropriation for quartermaster's supplies from $4,500,000 to $4,250,000. The appropriation for incidental expenses is reduced from $1,300,000 to $1,200,000 and that for the hire of quarters is reduced from $1,500,000 to $1,400,000; that for the preservation of clothing and equipages from moth reduced from $50,000 to $30,000.

The committee heretofore recommended that the House appropriation of $10,000 for medical works for the army medical museum and surgeon general's office be reduced to $5,000 but to-day advised that the amendment be withdrawn and the amount be left as fixed by the House.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

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THE HOUSE.

The regular session of the House to-day was devoted exclusively to debate on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, on which subject several written speeches were delivered.

The evening session was given to the bill to revise and consolidate statutes. The attendance at both sessions was very small and the proceedings devoid of any general interest.

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BOSTON.

Funeral of the Late Charles Sumner.

Boston, March 16.—The obsequies to Senator Sumner took place at half-past three o'clock, this afternoon, in King's Chapel. The remains were conveyed from Doric Hall in a hearse drawn by four black horses, escorted by a force of mounted State constables, followed by a procession of the executive and legislative authorities, Congressional Committee and a delegation of United States officials, municipal authorities and other bodies.

The pall-bearers were: Ex-Governor Clifford, ex-Governor Bullock, ex-Governor Claflin, ex-Governor Washburn, ex-Chief Justice Bigelow, N. P. Banks, Robert C. Winthrop, Charles Francis Adams, John G. Whittier and Ralph Waldo Emerson. As the casket was borne from the hall down the steps, Baldwin's Band played the "Dead March in Saul." The procession passed down Beacon street, between masses of people, which required the vigilant exertions of a large police force to prevent from encroaching upon the street. Preceding the Mayor were four men, who bore a massive cross, nine feet in height, composed of calla lillies, camelias, lillies of the valley, violets and other choice exotics. At the base, in a bed of white violets, were the words "A tribute from his native city and home." Arrived at the church, the remains were conveyed slowly down the aisle and deposited in front of the altar.

After the services, which were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Foote, the remains were removed from the church. The processsion then reformed and the cortege slowly proceeded through Beacon and Charles streets to Cambridge bridge and thence to Mount Auburn, where it arrived shortly after 6 o'clock. At the grave, the Lord's Prayer was recited by the Rev. Mr. Sunderland and the benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Foote.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

The autopsy of the body of Senator Sumner was made this morning, and made public as follows: The left coronary artery in a considerable portion of its length, was so much ossified that its calibre was diminished at least one-half. The right coronary artery was slightly atharomatons and considerably enlarged. The walls of this venticle were generally thinner than usual, especially at a point about an inch and a half from the apex, over a space two-thirds of an inch in diameter. In the vicinity of this were several small clots of blood, some of which had probably been formed before death. Nothing abnormal was found in the brain or other organs. Dr. Brown-Sequard says no traces of the assault committed by Mr. Brooks were discovered. There is a very general suspension of business to-day, and all the public schools are closed.

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Indianapolis, March 16.—Hon. Chas. F. Hagate, late Collector of Internal Revenue in this district, died at his residence at Danville, Ind., this morning.

London, March 16.—Right Rev. Chas. A. Harris, D. D., Bishop of Gibraltar, is dead.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 17, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. HUMPHREYS presented an act regulating the manner of advertising for the State.

Mr. RUTAN, an act to enable banks to consolidate.

THE BANK BILL.

The general bank law was debated nearly the whole session.

The following Notaries Public were appointed: H. J. Briggs, Pittsburgh; J. G. D. Finley, Freeport; D. O. Alexander, Altoona; W. R. Truby, Blairsville.

THE HOUSE.

The House met at ten o'clock.

A joint resolution was introduced to pay $6,900 election expenses for Dimmicks successor.

THE SOUTH SIDE WATER BILL.

The South Side water bill came up as the special order.

Mr. HAYS offered a substitute. Not agreed to—ayes 35, nays 37.

The bill was then voted down by 34 to 41.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The appropriation to the Western Penitentiary for the extension of new buildings was postponed on motion of Messrs. Gerwig and Newmyer.

The appropriation of $5,000 to complete the buildings of the Sheltering Arms, Allegheny, was called up by Mr. Newmyer and passed without a dissenting voice.

Also, granting two thousand dollars to the home of deaf mutes, of Pittsburgh.

The appropriation to the Northern Home of Friendless Children of $10,000 passed.

Also, the appropriation to the Board of Public Charities of $6,000.

A number of bills passed to a second reading in the afternoon session.

AFTER A MEMBER.

Mr. LOFTUS, of Luzerne, being out parading with the Irish without leave of absence, the Sergeant-at-arms and posse was sent after him. They had not returned up to one o'clock.

THE JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The Judicial apportionment bill passed finally.

The Senate disagreed, and appointed Messrs Rutan, Humphreys and Wallace as a Conference Committee.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The struggle between Newmyer, of Allegheny, and Mylin, of Lancaster, for the speakership in McCormick's place is quite animated.

HARRISBURG, March 18, 1874.

THE SENATE.

Mr. GRAHAM presented reports from the Committee on the Removal of the Penitentiary.

The Senate bill, No. 66, to prevent corrupt and improper attempts to influence legislation, passed finally.

A number of bills passed to second reading.

THE HOUSE.

The following bills passed first reading:

Mr. NEWMYER called up the act fixing the time for commencing the term of Judges of Court.

Also, the act relating to resignations of members requiring a two-third vote to allow such.

The Christy act, providing for terms and return days of the several courts of Allegheny county.

Also, directing the manner in which the court shall designate one of the number to the different courts.

Also, relative to compulsory arbitrations.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE PRINTER.

Mr. YOUNG, an act to enable the Auditor General to settle the accounts of State Printer Singerly.

Also, an act to secure the attendance of children in the common schools.

Mr. GERWIG, an act requiring vocal music to be taught in the public schools. Not agreed to.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, an act relative to the construction of sewers in cities extending the time for appeals.

Mr. HAYS—An act fixing and defining the individual liability of stockholders in banks.

Also, a chairman of the library committee, an act providing for the publication of minutes of the war and navy board of Pennsylvania.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. CHRISTY called up his bill to appoint police magistrates in cities. It was voted down with a yell. He asked for a division. Lost. He then moved to reconsider. Lost. He demanded the yeas and nays, but Mr. Josephs, who was in the chair said he was too late. So the bill was buried past resurrection this session.

THE LIQUOR BILL.

The liquor bill, prepared at Reading city by the league was recommitted to the committee. They seem to give up all hopes of doing anything this session towards repealing local option.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial appropriation of one million dollars, passed first reading by a vote of 52 to 34. All the Allegheny delegation except E. Young, voted for it.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

Dr. Kressler called up his bill regulating the social evil, and on motion of Mr. Webb took his stand by the clerk's desk and spoke from eleven o'clock to one. He was listened to with marked attention. The bill was recommitted at his request. Ex-Speaker Webb pronounces Kressler's argument the ablest delivered this session. Five thousand extra copies were ordered for the use of the House.

EDUCATIONAL.

A committee, consisting of Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Dr. Woods and R. S. Waring, appeared before the Senate Finance Committee, Mr. Graham chairman. They urged that no attempt be made to establish a separate high school, but that the amount be set apart for instruction in the present established high schools. The proposition was regarded favorably by the committee.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Wright, warden of the Western Penitentiary, is here. He claims it is immaterial to him whether the prison is ever removed or not, but that he cannot keep his men at work unless he has more room, hence the request for an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars.

CHICAGO.

Letter of Bishop Whipple.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is out in a letter in behalf of the Chippewa Indians, in which he takes the ground that the State has no interest in their lands. He protests against it. The sale of the pine timber shows how the Indians have been wronged by the State, and says that, in a few years, they will have no means of support. In the letter he says that he had been requested by the Secretary of the Interior to investigate the affairs of the Leech Lake reservation, and while he thinks the sale of timber was wrong, he exonerated Commissioner Smith from blame, and vindicated his conduct while agent from censure. It is now charged by the friends of the commissioner that his integrity in this matter would never have been called in question if the old matter of compensating the head of the Indian ring had been followed.

IRELAND'S PATRON SAINT.

NEW YORK, March 17.—Dispatches from the principal cities and towns of the middle, eastern and southern States report that St. Patrick's Day has been observed with more than ordinary enthusiasm. At Baltimore two colored societies formed part of the procession. The day has been unusually free from unpleasant features of any kind with the exception of rain.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Irish citizens celebrated St. Patrick's Day in the usual grand style. An immense procession, composed of a battalion of military companies, a section of artillery, all the Irish Civic Societies of the city, and several from surrounding towns, interspersed with a number of bands, decorated wagons filled with children, and with a profusion of flags, banners, wreaths, flowers, etc., paraded the streets this afternoon, making one of the finest and most imposing spectacles witnessed here for a long time. The Irish Temperance Societies formed a division by themselves, under their own officers, and not only made a distinctive feature of the procession, but in view of the present temperance movement, attracted marked attention. They numbered many hundreds. Several balls and banquets were given to-night, and the day ended in general festivities.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was appropriately celebrated here to-day by a street parade of all the Irish Societies of the city, and a number from the adjacent towns.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a procession during the day, and a supper at night.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by the Hibernian Benevolent Association and the Catholic Societies in a procession. The Catholic Total Abstinence Societies, about four hundred strong, formed a notable feature in the procession.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 17.—The various Catholic Societies, religious and civic, celebrated St. Patrick's Day in an imposing manner. One of the largest processions ever witnessed here paraded the principal streets, and a statue of Ireland's Patron Saint, which had been placed on the top of St. Patrick's Institute building, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. Gov. Allen was present and participated in the exercises.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 17.—The whole Irish population of Cleveland has been celebrating St. Patrick's Day. The day was beautiful, and the procession the largest of the kind ever seen here. Banquets are being given by various Societies in different parts of the city.

THE DAY AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, W. VA., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed in this city with appropriate ceremonies. The parade of the different societies was larger and finer than at any former period.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, March 17.—The extensive preparations made for the celebration of St. Patrick to-day with the exception of the usual religious ceremonies, and the ball had to be dispensed with on account of the impassible condition of the streets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated here by a procession of Irish military companies and benevolent societies and by a banquet in the evening.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the Irish citizens. Different Societies combined and paraded the streets. To-night three grand balls are in progress, one at the State Capital, which are largely attended.

TERRE HAUTE.

TERRE HAUTE, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated on an extensive scale here. There was a very large procession and interesting ceremonies.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—St. Patrick's day was celebrated in this city with more ceremony than ever before. The procession marched through the principal streets making an imposing display. A grand ball and banquet is in progress to night. The day also was celebrated in fine style at Frankfort, Ky.

ITS OBSERVANCE IN OTHER LOCALITIES.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day is being celebrated in grand style by the Irish residents. The weather is clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed by a parade of the various Irish Societies, quite respectable in numbers and appearance.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was duly observed by the various Hibernian Societies, with a grand procession through the principal streets, in which the Italian "Societe de Unione Fratellazera" took part, after which High Mass was celebrated at St. Patrick's Church.

CHICAGO, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed here by the celebration of High Mass in St. Patrick's Church, by Bishop Foley, and by a fine street parade of the various Irish civic and military Societies, the procession being at least three miles long, and including over twenty organizations, each preceded by a band of music. The line of march was thronged by spectators, the day being bright and warm, and the celebration has, so far, passed off quietly, and without accident.

Dispatches from nearly all the cities and large towns throughout the West give accounts of pleasant and orderly celebrations of the day.

LAFAYETTE, IND., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated here in an appropriate manner. All the Irish societies are out in regalia, making a splendid display. High mass was celebrated at St. Mary's Church, and an oration delivered by Father Nagle, of Notre Dame.

DAYTON, March 17.—There was no celebration of St. Patrick's Day in Dayton but there was a general observation at the Soldiers' Home, Hon. Dan. Collen delivering an oration.

AN EXTENSIVE WAGON MANUFACTORY.

Orders are constantly being received by the well-known firm of Messrs. C. Coleman & Son, wagon manufacturers, showing that their makes are being appreciated. It is now difficult to go anywhere, even a great distance, where none of their manufactures can be seen. Their farmer wagons meet with general approval. Call at their establishment on Marion avenue, foot of Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny, and examine their stock. W

THE "MUSEUM" CLOSED.

Major Burnell has released "the Circassian girl," "Punch and Judy," the "glass magician," the "snaix," and his million and one curiosities; suspended his Museum here and gone to Boston with the intention of opening up and exhibiting in that benighted city. He has our best wishes for his success.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

IMPOSING PROCESSION OF CELTIC NATIONAL, BENEVOLENT AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES---THOROUGHLY SUCCESSFUL AND CREDITABLE CELEBRATION---A FINE DAY AND AN INTERESTING TURN-OUT.

[From The Daily Post of Wednesday.]

As a weather-prophesy, our prediction yesterday morning, based on the signs in the sky, was not very far from the mark. We then horoscoped the cerulean indications as showing "a sky overcast, muddy streets, but pleasant, balmy atmosphere." The bare idea of any "Granger" of experience fortelling that such a meteorological condition would prevail on the Seventeenth of March in former years, would compel laughter not only on the part of the weather-wise, but from the many who fall short of the mark in adjudging themselves such. Yesterday morning dawned as indicated, but as if in recognition of St. Patrick's Day, Old Sol soon rent the clouds into piecemeal, and during the subsequent portion of daylight poured his rays down on the streets like he appears on the national banners of Ireland—"The Sunburst"—and his oversight continued similarly during the day. The mud had dried up considerably under the influence of the mild breezes which were wafted at intervals through the streets. Altogether there has not been a finer St. Patrick's Day within the memory of the present generation of Pittsburghers.

To say that the many sons of the "Ever Green Isle," who form a large portion of the community were pleased, in fact overjoyed by the sight of such weather, would fall short in expressing even their agreeable astonishment.

From daylight until business hours an unusual stir pervaded the streets, indicating that an event of no ordinary importance was about transpiring. In fact, it seemed the general impression that it was "St. Patrick's Day in the morning." There were, indeed, some of the few who wondered at the uncommon enthusiasm, the general wearing of the green, and who seemed surprised at the sounds of martial music or the familiar strains of those jolly old Irish airs which never fail to set the pedals of a hermit into terspichorean convulsions. But they were soon satisfied that the excitement was nothing more than the premonitions of the demonstration in honor of

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

by the more enthusiastic portion of our Celtic fellow-citizens. The early trains brought in from adjoining counties large numbers of Irishmen, most of them in regalia, and headed by brass bands. These, with the early risers, centered in the vicinity of Fifth avenue and Grant street, so that by eight o'clock that portion of the city had become discomfortably impassable. At ten o'clock, the hour announced for the various national, benevolent and temperance societies to assemble, the approaches to St. Paul's were crowded.

DIVINE SERVICES.

About half-past ten o'clock the bustle on Grant street had somewhat subsided, many of the intended "celebrationists" having entered the church, which by this time was also thronged. It had been announced that Bishop Domenec would conduct Divine service and Father Hickey preach a panegyric on St. Patrick. But the arrangements had previously been changed, and Solemn High Mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Reardon. The Bishop prefaced a sermon with a short address, advising those who intended to take part in the procession to conduct themselves so as to reflect credit on themselves, their nationality, and their religion. After Mass, the members of the various societies present betook themselves to the designated places of formation; and, as the noontide hour had now drawn near, the excitement on the neighboring streets was intense. Here were societies marching this way or that, toward their place in the line; there, individual members singly or in groups conversing or making inquiries; at this point the drummers were beating the long roll calling the organizations together; at that, bands playing Irish airs in order to get an ambouchure. The sidewalks were lined with spectators, the majority of them ladies, and on all sides green colors predominated. Here a lady jauntily displayed a green plume; there another a green sash, ribbon or neckerchief—everywhere around the avenues on which the columns were forming the emerald or shamrock hue predominated. The scene became enlivening in the extreme, as high in the air floated the enthusiasm-evoking notes of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "Rocky Roads to Dublin," "Irish Washerwoman," "Harp that Once Through Tara's Halls," "Last Rose of Summer," "Wearing of the Green," "Rory O'More," "Emigrant's Lament," and above all that universal favorite "Garryowen and Glory."

THE ORDER OF FORMATION.

Ancient Order of Hibernians on Fifth avenue, right resting on Grant street.

Benevolent Societies on Fourth avenue, right resting on Grant.

Temperance Societies on Third avenue, right resting on Grant.

Citizen Societies on Second avenue, right resting on Grant.

Cavalry on First avenue, right resting on Grant.

Carriages on Water street, right resting on Grant.

This order of formation was designed to bring the line to a centre at the temporary stand, which had been erected in front of the Cathedral to allow Bishop Domenec and the clergy to review the procession. The head of the Hibernian column was countermarched down Sixth avenue to Smithfield street, along that thoroughfare to Fifth avenue and up Fifth to Grant, where the order

"FORWARD MARCH"

was given, and the procession started along Grant street to Webster avenue. Each of the several columns formed on Fourth, Third, Second and First avenue and Water street, following in the order named.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The order of the parade was as follows:

Police Detail—Lieutenant A. Kennedy.

St. Cecelia Cornet Band of the Cathedral, thirty instruments.

Grand Marshal—Captain R. Tully.

Deputy Grand Marshals—Captain J. Gallagher and J. C. Conroy, Esq.

Aids—Messrs. D. Gallagher, P. J. Higgins, Peter Carlin, Hugh McWilliams, William J. Kane, Jas. Moran, M. J. McGarvey, Thomas Maloney, Daniel O'Connell.

Carriage drawn by four white horses, containing the Rev. Father Reardon, Boyle, Grace and Kearney, who had a guard of honor, consisting of twelve men, in charge of Mr. Eugene Smith.

Two carriages containing Hon. Henry Grattan Donnelly and 'Squire O'Donnell.

FIRST GRAND DIVISION.

Marshal—J. J. McGuire.

Assistant Marshals—Thomas Murray and Walter McCabe.

This Division consisted exclusively of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, as follows:

St. Mary's Band.

Delegation from Mercer county, 275 men under Marshal McManus.

Delegation from Lawrence county, 175 men under Marshal John M'Devitt.

Delegation from Westmoreland county, 275 men under Marshal Hugh McGinn.

Delegation from Fayette county, 200 men under Marshal Patrick McGuire.

Over 3,000 members of the A. O. H. of Allegheny county, officered as follows:

Marshal—James Freel.

Assistant Marshals—Wm. J. Kennedy and M. McMahon.

Division No 1—Philip Kelly.
Division No 2—James McGovern.
Division No 3—James Gallaher.
Division No 4—John McMahon.
Division No 5—Edward Murray.
Division No 6—John Joice.
Division No 7—A. B. Hayden.
Division No 8—John McCornly—Excelsior Band.
Division No 9—Henry Doyle.
Division No 10—Patrick McGee—Washington Cornet Band.
Division No 11—Martin Carney.
Division No 12—Peter McCaffrey.
Division No 13—P. Green—Braddock's Field Band.
Division No 14—Patrick Donnelly.
Division No 15—Edward O'Brien—Masonic Band.
Division No 16—Patrick Gilgdien.
Division No 17—Daniel McKeene.
Division No 18—Michael Peel Reserve Band.
Division No 19—Walter McCabe.
Division No 20—Owen Downs.
Division No 21—John O'Hagan.
Division No 22—Peter McGuigan.
Division No 23—James Campbell.
Division No 24—Martin MacIntire.
Division No 25—Edward Kelley.
Division No 26—John Murray.
Division No 27—John McLaughlin.
Division No 28—Moses Dean.
Division No 29—Frank Kenigan.
Division No 30—Frank Dunbar.

SECOND GRAND DIVISION.

Marshal—Councilman Patrick Foley.

Assistant Marshals—W. H. Reel and John Gearing.

Line Aids—N. Fitzgerald, M. Rodgers, Patrick McNamara, Garret Creighton, Andrew Dugan, James Llavin, John Fisher, P. J. Morgan, J. Murphy, L. D. Buckley, Chas. McBride, James Sertan, James Culliman, W. Curley, J. D. Buckley, T. C. Martin, James Braddick, B. A. McGinty, John McBride, John Keller, J. Bank.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

Germania Brass Band.
Brotherhood of St. Patrick.
St. Patrick's Band.
Brotherhood of St. Bridget's.
St. Andrew's Cornet Band.
Brotherhood of St. Peter's, Allegheny.
Brotherhood of St. Andrew's.
Brotherhood of St. Mary's and Junior Association.
Union Cornet Band.
Brotherhood of St. John, Birmingham.
American Cornet Band.
Brotherhood of St. James, of Temperanceville.
Brotherhood of St. Joseph's, of East Liberty.
Brotherhood of St. Patrick, of Brownstown.
St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, of Lawrenceville.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Great Western Band.

St. Malachi's Total Abstinence Society, three hundred strong.

St. Malachi's Cadets, numbering one hundred and twenty-five.

Mansfield Total Abstinence Society, one hundred strong.

Allegheny Brass Band.

St. James' Total Abstinence Society, of Temperanceville, and Cadets, N. Fitzgerald, President, numbering three hundred strong.

St. Bridget's Cornet Band.

St. Paul's (Cathedral) Total Abstinence Society, numbering three hundred.

Two-horse wagon, carrying beautiful banner of the organization.

St. Aloysius Cadets of St. Paul's Cathedral, one hundred and twenty-five.

Keystone Cornet Band.

St. Andrew's Temperance Society, of Allegheny.

Temperance Cadets from St. Bridget's numbering fifty, well drilled, and in regalia.

CAVALRY.

Marshal—Lieut. M. Crowley, of Kanturk, Ireland.

Assistant Marshals—Jas. Donovan and Thos. M. Carroll.

Irish Dragoons, numbering five hundred men.

Long cavalcade, including ladies and gentlemen in buggies and carriages, numbering fully eight hundred persons.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The procession headed up Webster avenue to Fulton street, and thence along the following route:

To Fifth avenue; along Fifth avenue to Ross; along Ross to Second avenue; along Second avenue to Birmingham Bridge; across the Bridge to Carson street; along Carson street to the Monongahela bridge; across the bridge to Smithfield street; along Smithfield street to Sixth avenue; down Sixth avenue to Wood street; along Wood street to Fifth avenue; along Fifth avenue to St. Clair street bridge; across the bridge to Federal street; along Federal street to Ohio avenue; along Ohio avenue to Chestnut street; along Chestnut street to Mechanic street bridge; across the bridge to Mechanic street; along Mechanic street to Penn street; along Penn to Water street; along Water street to Wood street; along Wood street to Fifth avenue; along Fifth avenue to Cathedral and dismiss.

Everywhere along the route the greatest interest was manifested by the observers. Age contended with youth for a prominent place on the sidewalk to get a glimpse of the procession as it moved. The wrinkles of the old woman gave way to dimples when they beheld the green flags and the temperance banners blending their colors. The younger portion of the community, the ladies especially had an eye to beauty, and many a furtive glance was cast at the three principal Marshals, Messrs. Tully, Conroy and Gallagher.

Capt. Tully is a fine specimen of a soldier, with a handsome, well developed physique, and possessing the accomplishments of a gentleman. Entering the army while in his minority, merit promoted him to the rank of Captain. He goes to Cumberland, Maryland, the latter part of this month to attend to his estate, which at present requires his personal supervision.

Capt. Gallagher is a man of superior literary attainments, and is deserving well of his countrymen. He has the instincts of a gentleman and the confidence of all who know him.

Mr. J. C. Conroy is so well known now in the city that he is almost one of its institutions. His name is a synonym for temperence, to which he devotes every moment he can snatch from bus nsss and care.

COMMENTS:

In numbers the Ancient Order of Hibernians presented the most imposing appearance. No distinction can fairly be made between their several Divisions, if we except the fact that the delegations from neighboring counties were treated by their brethren of this city with extreme courtesy. The entire Order mustered nearly 4,000 stout, able-bodied, brawny members, who marched well, considering the fact that but very few had ever been drilled. Their green sashes, sturdy, energetic appearance reminded the spectator forcibly of their comrades of Meagher's Brigade, of the Ninth Massachusetts, and the Sixty-ninth New York regiments in the late civil war, not forgetting Gen. Pat. Cleburn's command in the Confederate service, all of whom were accounted gallant soldiers. The material was there to show that though the Hibernians are banded together for purely benevolent purposes, their attachment to their adopted country is as firm as their lives, and their love for the Emerald Isle can never be shaken.

The Benevolent Societies, too, made a creditable appearance, and produced a favorable impression, on all sides by their beautiful regalia, clever carriage and fine marching.

But at this time of popular excitement regarding the temperance movementt, here was a general desire to witness the turnout of the Temperance Societies. And public interest was not disappointed. The organizations of cold water men made a most creditable display, and it is not extravagant to say they were the cynosure of all eyes. Their fine, hale physical appearance, their correct step, their elegant uniforms all signified an earnestness begotten of strong resolution, while their general bearing indicated that they were worthy and useful members of society.

THE DEMONSTRATION

as a whole was the largest ever undertaken by our Irish fellow-citizens, and, we must say, passed off not only to the credit of the participants, but to the satisfaction of the entire community. During the entire day there were no signs of intoxication on the streets. The spectators and the celebrants evinced mutual good humor, and though business went on with usual quietude, it was evident that the citizens at large sympathized with the demonstration so far as to wish it to be successful. No other verdict can be rendered but that it was most eminently so. The procession was quiet and orderly, enthusiastic and interesting, respectable and successful. Where so many deserve credit, it is difficult to singularize, yet there can be no doubt but that to the rival candidates for the Grand Marshalship, Captain John Gallagher and J. C. Conroy, Esq., is due the principal meed of praise. Given full powers to make all necessary arrangements, they availed themselves of the authorization after a manner characterized by discreet and experienced judgment. All outside of and participating in the procession join in according honor to the Grand Marshal, Capt. R. Tully, for his soldiery appearance, impartial government and (we don't desire to flatter) for the notably successful result of his marshalship.

The parade was a memorable event, one that our Irish fellow citizens will remember with pride, and one that the community will regard with satisfactory approval. And so lapses into history the celebration in Pittsburgh of St. Patrick's Day, 1874.

THE FATHER OF THE LATE EX-GOVERNOR JOHNSTON.

The Gazette which blundered in copying an item from the New York Herald concerning the father of the late Governor Wm. F. Johnston, blunders again in making a correction, which it takes from a Greensburg paper, to the effect that Mr. Alexander Johnston "died eighteen years ago."

Mr. Johnston died in 1872, aged 99 years. He was known as the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in the United States and was buried with the honors of the order at Greensburg.

EXORBITANT ASSESSMENTS.

DISSATISFACTION AMONG THE TAX-PAYERS---ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS EXTRA WANTED IN ALLEGHENY CITY---THE FARMERS FIRST TO PROTEST---MEETING IN JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Just now there is very great dissatisfaction among the property holders of both cities and county, occasioned by the monstrous assessments levied by those having the matter in charge,, and, as many believe, in the interests of the various rings which now have control of city and county affairs. Every day brings crowds of complaiants to the various offices, but few of whom receive any satisfaction, so far as a reduction in the amounts of their assessments are concerned. We have heard of a number of instances where property has been assessed at three times its value—its owners offering to sell to the Commissioners, Assessors, or any one wishing to purchase at one-third the figures, which has been declined, as well as the request to reduce the same.

This state of affairs has caused considerable indignation among property holders and is beginning to have expression, many avowing that they are prepared to resist the robbery to the latest extremity—that rents are so high that tenants cannot afford to pay more, and they do not feel like having their accumulations of years taken for the benefit of rings. It is also charged that favoritism has been shown in many instances. Prominent politicians owning ground that they would not sell for less than eight to ten thousand dollars an acre, assessed at two and three thousand. These statements, we are informed, are being gathered in proper shape and will in due time be presented for the information of the tax-payer.

It is also stated and upon reliable authority too, that it is proposed in Allegheny city to raise an extra one hundred thousand dollars this year from its tax-payers. What is proposed to do with the money is one of those things, so far, past finding out, but perhaps some of its officials can explain. Those interested on that side need to keep their eyes wide open, for Pittsburgh is not the only city in this region affected with corrupt rings.

The farmers of Jefferson township are the first to enter their protest, but we have no doubt the citizens of other localities will ere long fully realize the burdens unwarrantly and unjustly placed upon them and be prepared to meet the question as it should be met. There is nothing like a unanimity of sentiment in such matters.

The following are the proceedings of the Jefferson meeting sent us with a request to publish, and which we cheerfully comply with.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP TAXES.

MESSRS. EDITORS—At a meeting of the citizens of Jefferson township, held in Lowries school house, March 14th, 1874, to consider the action of County Commissioners in connection with the assessment of said township, F. Beam, Esq., was called upon to preside, and Wm. Willson, Secretary.

A committee on resolutions consisting of Messrs. John Blair, Joseph Payne and Alex Walker submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Commissioners having set aside the valuation of our Board of Assessors as returned and placed their own valuation upon the property of this township therefore, be it

Resolved, That we place every confidence in the ability and judgement of our Board of Assessors, to value and appraise the property of the township.

Second—That we deem it a matter of impossibility for one or two men in the Court House of Allegheny county, to place a true value upon property which they have never seen.

Third—That we believe the Board of Assessors who have always resided in the township and have viewed the property are better qualified to assess said property than the commissioners; that they have placed a true and proper value upon the property of the township, and further if all the property was offered for sale, it would not realize the amount assessed by the Board.

Fourth—That the assessment made by our assessors is amply sufficient to raise funds for all necessary county, State and township purposes with the percentage that officers authorized to levy the same are allowed, and further that the action of the commissioners in setting the said appraisment aside is an unwarranted assumption of authority not to be tamely submitted to, as it offers a wide door to corruption that will ere long bankrupt property holders.

Fifth—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the county papers for publication, and that a standing committee of six be appointed with power to call a meeting at any time they may think advisable.

A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

TWO ENGINES ON THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD BREAK LOOSE FROM A PASSENGER TRAIN WHILST DRAWING IT UP THE HEAVIEST GRADE ON THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS—A MODERN APPLIANCE SAVES THE TRAIN FROM DESTRUCTION AND THE LIVES OF THOSE ON BOARD—AN EXCITING TIME AND HAPPY TERMINATION.

An accident to the fast line west on the Pennsylvania Road last Friday night, which, had it not been prevented by a fortunate occurrence, would in all probability have dashed a whole train filled with passengers to destruction.

The train was an unusually heavy one, as the Friday trains from Harrisburg during the winter generally are, with the returning members of the Legislature.

In the sleeping cars were Senators Anderson, Graham and Rutan with their families; Representatives Newmyer, Hays, Morgan of Lawrence, with his family; Hon. Daniel J. Morrell, John Porter and family, Speaker McCormick, of the House of Representatives, and several members of the press.

Two engines were placed in front of the train at Altoona, one of them run by Kidley, the oldest locomotive driver on the road. The train was under the charge of Conductor Alexander, who has served eighteen years with the Company.

The night was fearfully cold, the wheels crinzed on the frosty track, and the great king-bolt which holds the car down on the truck, would rise and fall with an alarming sound. Even Morrell, the great railroad iron man, who is not easily frightened, straightened himself up on his seat, and glanced around with suspicious looks, as if expecting some casualty.

When the train had passed Kittanning point, or the "horse-shoe bend," as it is familiarly called, and was on the heaviest up-grade on the Allegheny mountains, the bell-rope tightened with a sudden twang, struck the top of the car, and stretched beyond its utmost extension, it snapped and slackened with a rattle that nearly brought down the lamps.

A short "down breaks" signal from the engine caused a few anxious passengers to look out, when they immediately discovered that the two powerful engines had broken loose and were some three hundred yards up the mountain.

To old railroad men, like Morrell or Conductor Alexander, the breaking of a link going up the mountain caused immediate alarm, and the first impulse of those who understood the situation, was to "quit traveling on that train" at once.

Most fortunately the train which was thought to be going up the mountain at a high rate of speed stepped its upward progress within one length of itself, and there it stood on that fearful declivity, over six hundred feet to the bottom of the ravine, and ten miles up from the foot of the grade, with Kittanning point, or "horse shoe bend," mid-way, before reaching which, if the train had not been checked, would have attained the speed of a minnie ball and have left the track at that curve like a flying machine, and in all probability not one of the passengers would have been living to-day. The air breaks, however, better known as "The Westinghouse Atmospheric Break," clasped the wheels like a vise the moment the pressure from the engine had been taken away and the train was saved from destruction by this seemingly simple appliance, but what has proved to be a magnificent triumph of modern skill. The passengers were detained but a short time and were landed in Pittsburgh "on time."

This mishap suggests the inquiry, if it would not be better and safer to have the couplings which have heretofore been constructed of iron, made of steel. The Pennsylvania railroad always quick to adopt all measures calculated to give additional safety and comfort to their patrons, will no doubt, give the suggestion the attention it deserves.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Gilbert plead guilty to a charge of larceny preferred by Joseph Wilson.

David Moore was convicted of a charge of larceny and receiving stolen goods, preferred by A. M. Kennedy.

Benjamin Page, charged with larceny by Robert Morrow, was found guilty and recommended to mercy.

The case of John Kiernan, charged with rape on the person of a little girl ten years old is on trial. The offense is alleged to have been committed in Allegheny.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of J. W. Patterson vs. John Connelley, an action to recover for extra labor done, the jury were out.

The jury were also out in the case of Jacob Solon vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover damages alleged to have been incurred by reason of the railroad.

A final decree was made divorcing Augusta Krauser from Samuel M. Krauser.

District Court—Judges White and Kirkpatrick.

The case of John Reiter vs. Henry Brown, an action for malicious prosecution is on trial.

The case of Reed and Gilchrist for use vs. John Bigley, is also on trial. This is an action to recover for coal purchased from the plaintiffs' firm to the amount of $492 00. The firm was dissolved and the claim was assigned to J. M. Gilchrist.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

T. S. McMillen, of Mercer county, bankrupt, on petition of assignee an order was made for the examination of bankrupt and witness before Register Shaffer.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., creditors, vs. Staib & Co., of this city, debtors in bankruptcy. On petition of said creditors an order was made restraining Samuel Ewart & Co., and their solicitor.

Monks & Bean, creditors, vs. Isaac Greene, of Susquehanna county, debtor in bankruptcy. On motion of solicitor for petitioning creditors, proceedings were discontinued.

T. S. McMillen, of Mercer county, bankrupt. The petition of solicitor for creditors for compensation was referred to Register Shaffer for examination and report.

Reiter's administrators vs. Steam tug "Three Lights," the Commissioners report on distribution of the fund was filed and confirmed nisi on the 4th inst., subject to exceptions within ten days.

Andrew Jackson was allowed to intervene with Andrew Ackley in his suit against steam tug Hercules.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

John Kneverin indicted for rape was acquitted.

James Harris plead nolle contendere to a charge of larceny.

In the case of Herman Frank, indicted for assault and battery, a nol. pros. was allowed on payment of costs.

Joseph Stewart, John Wilson, P. Duff, Wm. Robertson, and Chas. Powell, were placed on trial on an indictment charging them with larceny and the receiving of stolen goods. The offense is alleged to have been committed on the 13th of last month at the house of Dr. Hodge, in Allegheny. The property, silverware was found on a boat on the Allegheny. The case is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas.—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The jury were out in the case of Milligan, Hershberger & Co. vs. Allegheny County. This was an action to recover for damages sustained during the Wylie street riot of 1872.

In the case of Lohr vs. the P. V. & C. R. R. Co., a verdict for plaintiff was rendered for $475.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Reed & Gilchrist vs John Bigley, the jury found a verdict for plaintiffs in the sum of $517 38.

The case of Reed & Gilchrist vs. Cohess, Smythe & Co., being a similar action to recover for coal delivered, is on trial.

The case of Henry Brown vs. John Reiter, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

James D. Robinson, a defaulting juror, was brought into Court by the Sheriff upon an attachment, and fined ten dollars and costs of attachment, and ordered into the custody of the Sheriff, there to remain until the order of the Court be complied with.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Stoddart & Reynolds, of Cameron county, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Woodruff, of Erie.

Wm. H. Cluley, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. The Dollar Savings Bank of Pittsburgh, granted privilege of selling certain real estate situate in this city.

James B. Fleming & Co., creditors, to have reduced the amount asked to commence proceedings, and for an allowance to their solicitors, referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

John P. Miller, of Northumberland county, bankrupt. Assignee's report of sale of certain real estate filed subject to exceptions within three days.

Owen Cunningham, Cambria county, bankrupt. Hearing on exceptions to the confirmation of the appointment of Michael Fitzharris, assignee, fixed for Friday the 27th inst.

Joseph H. Harris, Allegheny county, bankrupt. Order made for the private sale of tools, machinery and other personal property.

The Howe Machine Company, of New York, creditor, filed a petition in bankruptcy against D. M. Smith, of New Castle, Lawrence county, debtor.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug "Hercules", Robert Stoddard, watchman, and Charles B. Lander first mate, allowed to intervene for wages.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Joseph Stewart, John Wilson, P. Duff and Chas. Powell were found guilty of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

In the case of Thomas Carr, charged with assault and battery and aggravated assault and battery, a nolle pros. was allowed on condition that defendant pay costs.

A nolle prosequi was also allowed as to Jos. Preston, charged with aggravated assault and battery. The defendant paid the costs.

John Patton, charged with larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty to the larceny.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterritt.

In the case of Milligan, Hershberger & Co. vs. Allegheny county, a suit for damages sustained during the Wylie street riot of 1872, a verdict of $358 01 was rendered for plaintiffs.

In the case of James I. Kuhn vs. the same defendant, on a similar suit, plaintiff was accorded $700 damages.

The case of Devore et ux. vs. Boyd & Son, action to recover for injuries to Mrs. Devore sustained in consequence of falling through a bridge erected in front of the new building of Morganstern, corner of Market street and Fifth avenue, is on trial.

Two suits of Melissa Thomas vs. Alexander Thomas, and Alexander Thomas vs. Melissa Thomas, libels in divorce, are on trial. Both parties wish to sever the conjugal tie, but are unable to settle the question of alimony.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and Ewing.

The case of Brown vs Reiter is still on trial.

In the case of Reed & Gilchrist vs. Chess, Smythe & Co., a verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $545.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wellington Yeager, Bradford county, bankrupt. Clerk directed to pay balance of Register's fees deposited.

The Howe Machine Company, creditors, vs. D. M. Smith, New Castle, debtor, in bankruptcy. Order to show cause made; returnable on the 30th inst.

A. Arnsthal, Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Petition of J. Thomas for rent due, referred to Register Shaffer to take testimony and report.

Reese, Owens & Co. et al, creditors, vs. Owens & Shannon, Allegheny county, debtors. Return day of order to show cause and hearing on motion for injunction extended to 3d proximo.

Heckelman & Hammond, Allegheny, bankrupts. Petition of assignee for ascertainment and liquidation of alleged lines referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Ziegler & Shannon, creditors, vs. U. B. Lippencott, Green county, debtor. Return day of order to show cause, extended to the 28th inst. If answer be filed, trial to be at next term.

George W. Rockwell, Erie county, bankrupt. Assignee allowed to employ J. M. Stoner, Esq., of Pittsburgh, as an additional counsel.

James Schoonmaker, Allegheny, bankrupt. Assignee directed to pay interest on certain mortgage.

Michael Lutz, Luzurne county, bankrupt. Report of Register on petitions of Edward Nicholas and John Handley, President, &c., creditors, for the ascertainments and liquidation of alleged liens, approved, and assignee directed to pay the same recommended.

Andrew Ackley vs. steam tug Hercules. James A. Forsythe, first mate, allowed to intervene for wages.

TEMPERANCE CRUSADE.

It is getting daily more evident that the ladies mean business in the warfare inaugurated against the liquor dealers, and the contest, instead of declining, appears daily to assume fresh proportions. To their first proposition to close all saloons on Sunday they have added the tobacco and confectionery stores, and, in fact, propose to stop all secular pursuits upon that day which are not absolutely essential to the well-being of society.

SOUTH SIDE.

From present indications the South Side promises to be the field where the principal battles will be fought.

On Tuesday evening, after the meeting in the Carson street M. E. Church had adjourned, the ladies, to the number of seventy-five, under the leadership of Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Holden and Mrs. Hinsley, moved on Deputy Mayor Salisbury's office. The Magistrate being absent, a messenger was despatched for him, and the interval employed in devotional exercises.

CALLING ON DEPUTY MAYOR SALISBURY.

Mr. Salisbury on his arrival, after hearing what the crusaders had to say, told them that he was in favor of law and order, and as a Magistrate would always make it a point to enforce the laws, but as Deputy Mayor he had no power to assume the prerogative of the Municipal Chief Executive, who alone had a right to issue orders to the police force. He gave them to understand, however, that if they or any other private citizens wished to prosecute offenders against the Sunday laws he would take cognizance of the cases and send the offenders to Court.

This appearing very reasonable, the ladies returned the Deputy Mayor a vote of thanks, and departed.

AN INSULT.

The crowd, which had grown to enormous proportions by this time, gave the first insult that has been offered to the temperance women in this city, and it was with great difficulty the crusaders made their way through the rabble, who insulted them with much profanity and some obscenity.

IN EARNEST.

Nothing daunted, another large meeting was held yesterday afternoon in Rev. Humphrey's Church, corner of Twentieth and Sarah streets where a council of war was held, and it was decided that although their first day's active operations had not been eminently successful there was no cause for discouragement, and resolved to again resume the offensive.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

The police as well as the general public have been notified of the following intentions on the part of the Mayor and Acting Mayor:

PITTSBURGH, March 18, 1874.

MESSRS. EDITORS POST—Mayor Blackmore and also the Acting Mayor, Alderman McMasters, desire the press of the city to give notice that hereafter the Sunday liquor law will be strictly enforced.

All saloons or drinking places, confectioneries and fruit stores will be required to be kept closed on Sunday.

All drinking saloons will be required to close up every night at twelve o'clock, and as contemplated by the law, remain closed for the remainder of the night.

The police will be instructed accordingly, to-day, by the Acting Mayor. They will be required to take cognizance and report all violations of the law, and any neglect of duty in this respect will be followed by immediate dismissal from the service.

WILL. M. HARTZELL,
Mayor's Clerk.

THE Somerset Herald throws out this challenge:

"An egg that we think will be hard to beat outside of Bedford and Cambria counties was left at our office by Mr. Daniel Showman, one day last week. It is 6½ inches in circumferance and 7 inches in diameter."

The hen that laid this egg not only beats all the other hens on the habiatble globe, but beats all the arithmetic makers in the world. The feat of laying an egg that is one-half an inch greater in its diameter than in circumference, beats the geometricians but they know a darned sight less about their business than a Bedford county hen.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE farmers throughout Westmoreland county have done a large amount of their spring plowing.

A LITTLE girl was once asked the following question: "What is faith?" She replied, "Doing God's will and asking no questions."

FRANKLIN township, this county, has a novelty in the form of a genuine panther. It has its headquarters near Lyon's Run.—Latrobe Advance.

ENOCH EVANS, said to be the oldest man in Monongahela county, West Virginia, died February 22, 1874, in the ninetieth year of his age.

DURING the rebellion, the Pennypacker family, of Chester county, contributed to the soldiery of Pennsylvania one general, one surgeon, two captains, one lieutenant, one musician and fifty privates.

A GREENSBURG husband finding a piece broke out of his plate and another out of his saucer, pertinently exclaimed to his wife, "My dear, it seem that everything belonging to you is broken." "Well, yes," responded the wife, "even you seem to be a little cracked."

UP in Amity township, Berks county, Jeremiah Weaver, a farmer, sowed on the 7th of January last a considerable tract of land with rye, which sprouted and is growing nicely. Mr. Weaver expects a good yield as the result of his experiment.

THE oldest place of public worship in Pennsylvania is in Montgomery county, near Manayunk. The old edifice, which still stands in its original simplicity, was erected in 1690, as appears from a date on a table, and was founded by the early Friends from Wales.

A TIDIOUTE man quit drinking rum, using his jug for a savings bank, in which he deposited daily what he formerly spent for liquor. He had accumulated a nice little sum, when his wife traded off the jug and some old clothes to a Warren tin peddler for a dishpan and nutmeg grater. The man was so mad that he took to drinking again worse than ever.

A YOUNG man named John McBrearty, from Centralia, was lodged in the Bloomsburg county jail last week, charged with shooting and killing Michael Lenihan, in Centralia. The Columbian says two other men were reported shot, though none killed at the same time.

THE Sunbury Daily says that on the 24th ult. Joseph Levins was brought from Shamokin and committed to the Sunbury jail for shooting and killing James Mahan. Mahan keeps a tavern, and put Levins out of his house. He went to Levins' house afterwards, and fired four shots at him. Levins returned the fire and killed Mahan. He then gave himself up.

BURNISH up your old pocket pieces. A Conneautville man has been carrying a coin in his pocket for several years, which, from its color, he supposed to be some foreign copper coin of about two cents value. The other day he polished it up and it turned out to be of fine gold, worth about twenty-four dollars.

ABOUT five weeks ago Mr. John Bickert, an aged citizen of Hanover township, Lehigh county, residing with his son-in-law, Mr. Phaon Fotzinger, a short distance beyond Mr. Bist's, on the road leading to Schoenersville, lost his wife by death, and this bereavement so worked upon his mind that he became slightly deranged and seized with the singular hallucination that the members of his daughter's family were intent upon poisoning him. As a result he firmly refused from that time on to partake of any food whatever—excepting a sip of coffee now and then. This abstinence from nourishment he kept up with a rigid determination for twenty-five days, when he died.

DOES JAYNE TELL THE TRUTH?

Jayne, in the course of the statement made by him yesterday before the Committee of Ways and Means of Congress, acknowledged that the papers containing the evidence, so-called, used by the Custom House officers against Phelps, Dodge & Co., were stolen from the books of the firm by the clerk who acted as informer. The assertion is so astounding that we republish herewith the essential parts of Jayne's testimony:

"Mr. Beck—Had you any idea how they (the clerk and his lawyers) obtained the papers?

"Mr. Jayne—I never asked.

"Mr. Beck—Did you not see these papers had been torn out of the books?

"Mr. Jayne—I saw they had been torn off. I cannot tell what the lawyers knew. I am not admitted to the private consultation between lawyers and clients. Counsel did not tell where they got the papers.

"Mr. Beck—and will you tell this committee you had no reason to believe the papers were stolen?

"Jayne—If I should tell you what I believe, it would not be evidence.

"Mr. Beck—Then you believe the papers were surreptitiously obtained?

"Jayne made no reply, and Mr. Beck again propounded his question.

"Mr. Niblack, of the committee, (smiling)—Do, Mr. Jayne answer for my sake.

"Jayne—I have no doubt the papers were taken from the books, and, I believe urreptitiously."

Is it true, then, that the government of the United States is a receiver of stolen goods, and that the laws of Congress recognize thieving as a legitimate business, and reward it? Phelps, Dodge & Co. paid to the government and its agents $271,000 on the charge that the firm had withheld $1,600 from the Treasury of the United States. But if we may believe the principal person concerned in the business for the government, the evidence on which the Treasury Department thus obtained nearly three hundred thousand dollars was stolen. Has it come to this, then, that the officers of the United States Government exact money by such methods? Or, if Jayne's assertion is true, ought a law to remain in force for a moment which permits, and in its direct influences promotes, such corrupting and disgraceful practices?—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE MYSTERIOUS PILGRIMS JOURNEY TO HARRISBURG.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Press.]

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1874.

Governor Hartranft gave an entertainment last night to Mayor Stokley and a delegation of the "Mysterious Pilgrims," consisting of Hill, Leeds, Mann, Kerns, Josephs, Welsh, Baldwin, Moran, all of the Philadelphia Senators except McClure, and nearly all the members of the House. Most of the party were accompanied with their wives. The honor was acknowledged by the visitors by a formal call on the Governor this morning, and they returned to the city this afternoon in their special car. While the affair had the appearance of a jollification over the success of the Pilgrims at the late municipal election, the real purpose of the demonstration was to pave the way for the passage of the proposed bill authorizing the increase of the city debt. Many of the leaders outside of the main circle of division are alarmed at the opposition to the measure, and the head menagers are feeling their way with caution. While a number of them were present in the Senate this morning, the bill regulating cities was under consideration, and Senator McClure foreshadowed his position by proposing an amendment providing that no city shall hereafter increase its tax rate or debt without an ordinance passed by two-thirds of all the members elected to each branch of Councils voting for it on the yeas and nays. The amendment was adopted by the Senate, and came like a thunderclap upon the Pilgrim visitors, who are wanting an increase of nearly six millions to the already crushing debt of Philadelphia.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Thomas Walker charged by M. Marker with adultery, was found guilty.

Arthur Graham was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Geo. Douglas plead guilty to larceny and receiving stolen goods, and Edward Whalen was acquitted of similar charges preferred by Wm. Wilson.

Conrad Orth plead nolo contendere to a charge of larceny and one for receiving stolen goods, preferred by Joseph Wilson.

Griffith Taylor was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by John Welsh.

Karl Krase charged by Jas. Wilson with larceny was found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

George McCandless was convicted of assault and battery on J. W. F. Smith.

John Brigg, charged with burglary, and felonious assault and battery by John and William Gallagher, was found guilty.

John Ryan was convicted of the larceny of ten dollars from the person.

The case of Fred Goupert, charged with unlawfully meddling with the ballot-box in the Third ward of Allegheny, on the day of the city election in December, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterritt.

James T. Simpson vs. Scott & Gasal. Action to recover goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $78 68.

Henry Wissman vs. Allegheny county. Action to recover damages for a riot on the South Side. Verdict for the plaintiff for $105 33.

Lindsay & McCutcheon vs. Christian Gerb. Verdict for the defendant. This was a feigned issue to test the validity of a judgment.

District Court—Judges White and Ewing.

Henry Reiter vs. Henry Brown. Action of replevin to recover the value of a raft. The case is on trial.

The case of Gilchrist vs. Munick, previously reported, was submitted to the jury.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The bankruptcy proceedings commenced by Robert McEldonny, creditor, against Lowe & Wilson, of this city, debtors, were discontinued.

The appointment of David McCune, of Plain Grove, as assignee of Wm. E. Kirker, of Butler county, bankrupt, was approved.

In the matter of Charles B. and James C. McVay, of this city, bankrupts, the proof of debt made by Register Harper, before Commissioner McCandless, was admitted and ordered to be received.

McKellar, Smiths & Jordan, of Philadelphia, creditors, filed a petition in bankruptcy against John B. Hays, of New Brighton, debtor. The usual order was granted, as was also a restraining order.

In accordance with the Register's report, in the case of John Love, Jr., of Oil City, bankrupt, the assignee was ordered to pay to Jno. Barton, Esq., solicitor for petitioning creditor, the compensation allowed, also fee to Register.

On petition of the assignee of Heckelalman & Hammel, of Allegheny City, bankrupts, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of some and subject to other liens.

Harris & Brown, of Scranton, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of themselves. Referred to Register Willard.

In the case of Seldow & Griswold, creditors, manufacturing company, against the Erie Spring Company, of Erie county, debtor, in bankruptcy, Hussey, Wells & Co., creditors, of this city, allowed to intervene.

In the case of Frederick W. Huidekoper, creditor, against A. H. Bronson, debtor, of Crawford county, in bankruptcy, an order was granted restraining certain execution creditors.

In the case of Andrew Ackley against the steam tug Hercules, in admiralty, the following parties allowed to intervene: Federal Insurance Company, John Cuthber; A. Fulton's Son's & Co., and Peter Fairly. An order was made designating newspapers for publication of Commissioner's notices.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Albert Gordon, the negro who shot another negro named Joseph Smith, at Brown's Chapel on the 12th of last month, was tried on an indictment for felonious assault and battery and found guilty.

John W. Billineyer, indicted for misdemeanor under the livery act, Samuel Ward Jr., prosecutor, was found guilty. The charge was that the accused had by reason of intoxication and improper conduct damaged a barouche to the amount of one hundred dollars.

John Williams, indicted for entering the house of Joseph Weis, in Allegheny, with felonious intent, was found guilty of larceny.

Fred. Goupert, charged by R. K. Tyler with tampering with the ballot-box, in the Third ward, Allegheny election, in December last, was acquitted.

Charles Henzman, charged by Henrietta Lowry with the larceny of the piston-rod of a sausage stuffer, was acquitted.

Andrew Beck, charged with assault and battery, was acquitted and the costs equally divided.

Surety, abandonment and desertion cases will receive cognizance to-day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Sarah Williams et al. vs. P. V. & C. R. R. Action for damages sustained by plaintiff's property on Main street, South Side, by the construction of said railroad. Verdict for plaintiff, $1,000.

Burns, O'Neill & Reilly vs. James Richardson and George Strain. Action in replevin. Verdict for the defendants for $601 55.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of J. M. Gilchrist vs. James Tunnick, previously reported. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $1,057 42.

Reed & Gilchrist for use of J. M. Gilchrist, vs. N. J. Bigley, verdict for plaintiff for $1,476 35.

The case of Jno. Ritter vs. Henry Brown, previously reported, was submitted to the jury.

S. Cadman & Son vs. L. Heilbroner. This is an action to recover the value of a pump sold to a man named Mays, for whom Heilbroner became security. The case is on trial, and is interesting in order to estimate what a verbal endorsement of man's character is worth.

In the case of Ryan et ux. vs. Bigley et al., defendants' counsel moved for a new trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Herman & Lappee, bankrupts, of Allegheny city, the Register filed his report on the petition of J. Hammett & Son for disallowance of the claims of Charles & Peoples and Charles, Peoples and Maguire.

In the matter of L. J. & W. Z. Richards, of Allegheny city, the report of the Register allowing compensation to solicitor for bankrupts was confirmed.

In the matter of D. W. Britton, of Venango county, bankrupt, on motion of Hon. C. W. Gilfillan, an order was made directing the assignee to call a second meeting of creditors to distribute the balance of the fund in his hands.

In the case of And. Ackley vs. the steam tug Hercules, Bradley & Co., and Evans, Dallas & Gilmore were allowed to intervene.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS—SENTENCE DAY IN THE CRIMINAL COURT—FOURTEEN PRISONERS SENTENCED.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

Albert Gordon, coloredJo- for shooting seph Smith at Brown's Chapel, Allegheny, was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary.

Patrick Mack, one of the Skinny Oyler gang, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the Reform School to remain until of age.

J. W. Kelly, convicted of entering a building with felonious intent, was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

John W. Billmeyer, convicted of misdemeanor under the livery stable act, was fined fifty dollars and costs.

George McCandless, for assaulting and battering John W. G. Smith, was assessed ten dollars and costs.

Matthew Marshall and Leonard Snyder, convicted of entering a building with felonious intent, were sentenced to the Work House for one year.

John McCaler, convicted of larceny, was consigned to Claremont for six months.

John Ragan, for the same offense, got eight months.

Thomas Walker, for adultery, was accorded a year in the same place.

Patrick McCarty was also sent the same way for eight months, for larceny.

For the same offense, with the addition of receiving stolen goods, George Douglas was considered worthy of twelve months.

John Butcher, charged by Mary McKern with fornix et cet., was fined $100 and costs.

Charles Merz, for selling liquor on Sunday, was fined $200 and costs.

The case of Anna Bell Stockton vs. Alfred H. Stockton was then heard. The case is one of abandonment. The plea set up by defendant is that Anna had been unfaithful to her marriage vows. To be continued on Saturday next.

Paul Martz was directed to pay to his wife, Julia, the sum of five dollars per week, hereafter, for the maintainance of herself and child.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Sterrett.

A final order was made granting a charter of incorporation to the Presbyterian Church of Springdale.

In the equity case of the Pennsylvania Enameling Co. vs. the City of Pittsburgh and the Commissioners of Bedford avenue and contractor, an injunction was issued to continue in force until defendants give security, and the same be approved by the Court for any damage that may be done to plaintiffs' property.

Jennie Manning presented a libel in divorce from her husband, James Manning, on the grounds of desertion and abandonment and prolonged dissipation.

Emma Wray filed a petition in divorce from her husband, Robert Wray, for abusive conduct.

A subpoena was awarded in each case.

A final order was made granting a charter of incorporation to the Bayard Cemetery Company of Allegheny City.

Authority was granted to the Hancock sub-school district to borrow $25,000 to erect suitable school buildings, the district directors being authorized to issue bonds to run for twenty years at eight per cent.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Reiter vs. Brown, a verdict for defendants was rendered.

In the case of Cadman & Sons vs. L. Heilbroner, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for $127 75. This was an action testing the worth of a verbal endorsement of a man's financial fidelity.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The appointment of James A. McCullough, of Freeport, assignee of Lewis B. Anderson, of Armstrong county, bankrupt, approved.

The assignee of Edward Hall, of this county, bankrupt, was permitted to withdraw a petition filed for leave to apply proceeds of sale of certain real estate to payment of certain judgments.

Register Shaffer's report on petition for the refundment of advanced costs and compensation for solicitor, in the case of A. Arnsthal, of this city, bankrupt, presented, approved, and assignee directed to pay petitioning creditor the sum advanced and a fee to solicitor.

On petition of assignee, order made for the sale of certain real estate of M. V. B. Mercer, of this county, bankrupt, discharged of liens.

On petition of a creditor, rule granted on the assignee of Mead & Magee, of Warren county, bankrupts, to show cause why exception should not be declared void, and an order made for the sale of real estate subject to a certain lien.

An order was made referring the petition of assignee of Edward Hall, of this county, bankrupt, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, to Register Harper for examination and report.

Samuel Clarke & Co. and W. F. Richards have leave to intervene with Andrew Ackley against the steam tug Hercules, in admiralty.

SUDDEN DEATH.

A MAN ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS AND DIES IN THE HOSPITAL.

William Howard, a patient in the Homeopathic Hospital died suddenly yesterday forenoon. He had been arrested on Wednesday evening while staggering along the pavement near the corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, in an intoxicated condition. He was taken to the lock-up, and the next morning it was discovered that he was in a critical condition and he was accordingly sent to the hospital for treatment, where he died as stated above. Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday afternoon and a verdict of death from congestion of the brain, superinduced by excessive indulgence in alcoholic stimulants. The body was taken to Williams' undertaking rooms and the father of the deceased has been telegraphed to. Howard was a native of Chester, near Richmond, Virginia, and has a wife living on Voegtly street, Allegheny. Deceased had been in this city but a few months, during part of which time he had been a member of the firm of Dickson & Howard, No. 6 Sixth street. Of late he has been employed by Lee & Co., No. 42 Fifth avenue.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

The question as to whether parties have a right to appeal from fines imposed under city ordinances was argued before Judge Collier in the Quarter Sessions Court on Saturday. The case in point was one that had been furnished by Deputy Mayor Neillie, of Allegheny, on whom a rule had been granted to show why he should not grant an appeal in the case of Mr. A. M. McEntyre, who had been fined under a city ordinance for erecting a wooden building at the cattle yards.

It was held by appellant's counsel, that under the new Constitution an appeal could be taken in all such cases.

Mr. Rodgers, City Solicitor for the North Side said these summary convictions under city ordinances had always been held as final, and that it was a matter in which the Mayor had no personal interest, and only wished to have it submitted to the Court for final decision.

His Honor inquired if the only question was not whether the charter of 1870 repealed the right to appeal. Previous to this it had been in force.

Appellants' counsel contended that under the city charter, the new Constitution and the various city ordinances there still existed the right of appeal.

His Honor, at the conclusion of the argument, said he would examine the matter carefully, and give a written opinion at an early day.

THE Altoona Tribune says that on Saturday morning policeman Brandt left Harrisburg to come here to arrest a convict in the penitentiary, and whose term of service expired at noon. That convict's joy at being delivered from durance would indeed be very transient.

[From Daily Post of Friday.]

THE PRAYER CRUSADE.

MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

A LARGE AND EARNEST ASSEMBLAGE—BOYS AND YOUNG LADIES TO BE ORGANIZED INTO PRAYING BANDS—PUBLIC MASS MEETING TO BE HELD AT AN EARLY DAY—THE UNION ADJOURNS UNTIL MONDAY NEXT TO RE-ASSEMBLE AT DR. HOWARD'S CHURCH.

The largest meeting yet held by the ladies who contemplate engaging in the prayer crusade against the saloon keepers, assembled yesterday afternoon in the Central Presbyterian church, corner of Lacock and Anderson street, Allegheny, and we may add that more practical earnestness and less speculation was indulged in by the leading workers. The wall facing the entrance displayed several appropriate mottoes—in the centre the words, "Go forward;" at the right, "If meat makes my brother to offend, I will eat no meat while the world standeth;" at the left, "Young Ladie's Motto—The lips that touch liquor shall never touch mine."

The President of the Union, Rev. Mrs. Samuel Collins, called the meeting to order.

After prayer and singing, Miss Hill, the Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

BAND OF PROMISE.

The Secretary read the following, submitted by Miss E. L. Beeson, one of the Vice Presidents of the meeting.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday March 12, 1874.

MRS. PRESIDENT—Whereas, The boys are the hope of the country, its prospective law givers, its future glory and prosperity depending in a great measure upon them, I propose that an association be organized of boys from ten to fifteen years of age, which shall be called "The Band of Promise." That this association be a permanent one, regularly officered and supplied with banners, the boys composing it to hold themselves in readiness to march under the banner of Temperance at the call of the ladies.

Respectfully submitted by

MISS E. BEESON.

On motion of Mrs. Smiley, the communication was received and the proposition unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Hill, the Secretary, said that she had been requested to announce that the boys would meet for organization in accordance with the resolution, in the Temperance Alliance rooms, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, on Saturday evening, for the purpose of effecting an organization.

AUXILIARY UNIONS.

A lady announced that they had met on the South Side and organized a Temperance Union and had one hundred names of ladies ready to work.

The following report of a meeting at Mt. Washington was ready by the Secretary:

MT. WASHINGTON, March 11, 1874.

The women of Mt. Washington, (Thirty-second ward) met on Wednesday, 11th inst., in the Presbyterian Church, and organized a "Woman's Union Temperance Society," by appointing the following persons as officers, viz:

President—Mrs. Adams. Vice Presidents—Mrs. John Tassey, Mrs. Fanny Orr, Mrs. Joseph S. Speer, Mrs. W. Taylor, Mrs. Wright, Rev. Mrs. Bensinger, Mrs. Wm. Linhart, Mrs. McKee. Secretary—Mrs. Geo. Chivers. Treasurer—Mrs. Harry Smithson.

On motion it was resolved that a prayer meeting in behalf of the Women's Temperance Cause, be held in the M. E. Church on Saturday 14th inst., at 4 o'clock p. m. Also on Wednesday the 18th inst., at the same hour and place, a general meeting of the society to promote the great end of the organization.

By vote of the society, Mrs. Beltzhoover, Mrs. McKee and Taylor were appointed a committee to procure churches for holding meetings. The ministers were authorized to give notice of the meeting on Wednesday from their pulpits on next Sabbath.

FEMALE BANDS OF PROMISE.

Mr. Thomas Smith said that although this was a woman's meeting he would like to make a suggestion. It has been resolved to have a temperance organization of boys. He would like to see an organization of something of the kind by the young ladies, to set their faces against every man who touches, tastes or handles whisky.

This suggestion was received with much favor.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

Remarks were then made by Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Van Horn. The latter said she was glad to see the movement to unite the boys in this work. Eleven boys, she said, were converted last night in a Fifth avenue church, and one of them was the son of a saloon-keeper. The Lord seemed to be moving ahead of the women in this work. The question is being asked, why the women did not come out? She thought the community was getting ripe for a more active movement.

Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Howard, after which the congregation joined in singing.

Rev. Dr. Hingley next addressed the meeting.

A communication from the Ladies' Aid Society connected with the Plymouth Congregational Church, endorsing the movement, was read.

PUBLIC MASS MEETING.

A resolution was adopted, that a public mass meeting be held in some large place, City Hall, for instance, at an early day, in furtherance of the objects of the movemetn, and the President was instructed to appoint a committee to wait on the proper authorities to secure a place for said meeting.

The Chair appointed Mrs. Sterritt, Mrs. Wm. W. Morrison, and Mrs. J. K. Smiley, the Committee.

A resolution was next adopted instructing the President to appoint a Committee to visit the mills and work shops of the city for the purpose of inducing the employees to sign the total abstinence pledge.

Dr. Howard, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city tendered the use of that edifice to the ladies for their next meeting on Monday afternoon, 16th inst.

The offer was unanimously accepted.

Dr. Howard then made a few remarks, in which he pledged his most hearty cooperation to the movement and added that if need be he would use his right arm in defense of the ladies engaged in this movement should they be subjected to insult.

A hymn was then sung, and after benediction by Dr. Howard, the assemblage dispersed.

CURES ALL KINDS OF CATARRH.

So successful has Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery proven, as a constitutional treatment for Catarrh, when coupled with the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrah Remedy applied locally by the use of Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche (the only method of reaching the upper and back cavities of the head,) that the proprietor of these medicines has long offered a standing reward of $500 for a case of Catarrh which he cannot cure. The two medicines, with instrument, for $2 by druggists.

A SPECIMEN OUT OF THOUSANDS.

CORTLAND, Ill., April 28, 1873.

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I make this statement to you that after taking medicine for twenty years for the Catarrh, I tried your Catarrh Remedy and effected a cure, so that it has not troubled me for two years.

S. WHEELER.

QUARTER SESSIONS JURORS,

A LIST OF THOSE DRAWN FOR THE THIRD MONDAY OF MARCH.

Judge Collier yesterday dismissed the jury that has been in service for the last two weeks. Following is a list of those drawn, with place of residence, to serve two weeks, commencing on Monday next: Alexander Seanor, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; W. A. Elberday, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh; Sol. Hohenstein, First ward, Pittsburgh; James Fisher, East Birmingham; Samuel McGinnis, Third ward, Allegheny; Mathias Hass, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh; Alexander W. Foster, West Pittsburgh; Harvey Bartley, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; James Means, Mifflin township; William Burger, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; James S. Devlin, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Stephen Affolder, Ross township; Thomas Abers, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; George Laughlin, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh; Melchor Verner, Baldwin township; Philip H. Stephenson, Moon township; Henry Lendwer, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh; John Brigdon, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; G. S. Wood, Birmingham; William Nicholson, South Fayette; G. H. Bigley, South Versailles; E. Seidle, Third ward, Pittsburgh; Francis Martin, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas B. Stewart, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Reineman, Fourth ward, Allegheny; George McMillan, Ninth ward, Allegheny; Michael Donley, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh; James Fagan, Birmingham; James McSwiggin; Sixth ward, Pittsburgh; P. F. Ryan, McKeesport; Oliver Evans, South Versailles township; Wm. McRoberts, Jefferson township; Wilson Bedsworth, Forward township; Robert Fleming, West Deer; John Whitmore, North Fayette; Addison Madeira, Second ward, Pittsburgh; Baram Lewellyn, Union borough; John Beggs, Fourth ward, Allegheny; David Gilmore, Fourth ward, Allegheny; George Haverlie, Pine township; Hugh Laferty, Ormsby borough; Frank Pilgrim, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Chas. Geisenheimer, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh; Thomas Fisher, Wilkins township; James Patterson, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh; Joseph Johnston, Fifth ward, Allegheny; R. T. Bauman, Fifth ward, Allegheny; James Cowley, Fourth ward, Allegheny; James Gormly, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh; George Cole, Jr., Neville township; L. Peterson, Sixth ward, Allegheny; Samuel Claney, Bellvue borough; Anton McDonough, First ward, Sittsburgh; Joseph Chadwick, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh; Samuel Wormeastle, Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; A. J. Rapp, East Birmingham; Valentine Gindling, Seventh ward, Allegheny; George Curry, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Henry Rohback, First ward, Pittsburgh; James Phelan, Fourteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

THE DERBY COAL COMPANY.

Judge McKennan, in the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, rendered a decision on the argument for a preliminary injunction restraining the Derby Coal Company from operating their works in Clearfield county, and for the appointment of a receiver to close the business of the company. The Court denied the motion, on the ground that the plaintiffs had ample remedy in the Clearfield county courts, in which they had already sued. That this Court of Equity saw no urgent necessity for the exercise of its powers at the present stage of the case.

The case involved a quarter of a million dollars worth of property, and the decision was awaited with great interest.

"WEEPING EYE," OR CLOSING OF TEAR DUCT, CURED.

My wife has been troubled with a "weeping eye" for eight years, at times being nearly blind, lids much inflamed with copious discharges, and much pain. Dr. Sadler has made a *perfect cure.* Been well one year.

F. D. BANGS.

Titusville, Pa., Sept. 16, 1872.

Drs. Sadler and Hunter, office 164 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar14-d&w-1t

WHILE a soldier in the late war, I was so materially benefited by the use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, that I regard it my duty to inform the public as to my experience. Through the exposure of camp-life in very severe weather, I contracted a cold, which finally settled on my lungs and in consequence, the surgeon discharged me as a consumptive. Soon after my arrival home I commenced taking Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, and in a short time thereafter I began to improve, so that in a few weeks I was enabled to go to my employment farming. Frequently since I have used the Expectorant in my family for colds and coughs, and always obtained a satisfactory result. I therefore cannot hesitate to recommend this remedy for all colds, and for consumption in its earlier stages.—William Barton, writing from Paragon, Mich. mh11-wsM&W

NEW TACTICS.

Adjutant General Latta has issued the following order:

"Upton's Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Tactics, Revised Edition of 1874, having been adopted as the system of drill and instruction in the United States army, they are hereby so prescribed for the National Guard. Officers will at once proceed to thoroughly and completely instruct their commands therein."

The Adjutant General has secured an appropriation from the State Board sufficient to procure a supply of the revised edition of Upton's Tactics, and in an official letter informs General Pearson that "copies of the Tactics referred to in the above order will be furnished him, so that every brigade, regimental, battalion and company commander can be furnished with a copy and one retained at headquarters."

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 300 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 8 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $800 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $26,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with large grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashchenaz, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

GRAND PROCESSION.

Those of our friends who want to have a good look at the procession, and at the same time examine one of the most complete, carefully selected and handsomest stocks in the United States will have an opportunity to do so.

Handsome Hair Brushes, Satinwood, Rosewood, Inlaid Pearl, Ivory and Birds Eye Maple, Plate Mirrors, Buffalo, Turquoise Shell, Ivory and Lead Combs, Cigar Cases, Pocket Books and Toilet Articles of every description in stock and for sale at the Great Family Medicine Dept of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SAMARITAN GIFT REMEDIES

Are the Most Effectual Remedies known,
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They never fail to perform a cure,
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Fresh certificates of efficacy are received daily,
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Fresh certificates of efficacy are received daily.

When all else fails give it a trial,
When all else fails give it a trial,
When all else fails give it a trial,

And be convinced yourself that the
And be convinced yourself that the
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Samaritan Remedies are unsurpassed,
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DR. BROWN, NO. 50 SMITHFIELD street, Pittsburgh, in back room continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility, and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Circulars free. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 7 p. m, Sundays excepted.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York. se27-ly W

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For Purifying the Blood.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the iodides of Potassium and Iron, make a most effectual cure of series of complaint which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of these same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. Ayer's Sarsaparilla expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

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OMAHA, NEB.

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A complete encyclopædia of all the States, counties, townships, cities, villages, postoffices, mountains, rivers, lakes, &c., with their climate, population, agriculture, manufactories, mining, commerce, railroads, capital, education, government and history, showing the gigantic results of the FIRST 100 YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC. Agents make $100 to $300 per month. Send for circular. ZIEGLER & McCURDY, 518 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. fe14-4tW

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THE PUBLIC GENERAL, &c.

And Agents and Dealers in particular, are cordially invited to call and examine our full and most complet stock of these and other WELL-KNOWN ORGANS AND PIANOS.

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166th REGULAR MONTHLY

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To be Drawn Monday, May 4, 1874.

TWO GRAND CAPITALS OF

$5,000 each in Greenbacks!

Two Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN GREENBACKS.
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100

One Horse and Buggy, with Silver-mounted Harness, worth $600.

One Fine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $550.

Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.

Five Gold Watches and Chains, worth $300 each.

Five Gold American Hunting Watches, worth $125 each

Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each.

800 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.

Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.

Number of gifts, 6,500. Tickets limited to 60,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single tickets, $1; six tickets, $5; twelve tickets $10; twenty-five tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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$250,000 FOR $50!

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FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Public Library of Ky.

On Tuesday, March 31st, next.

60,000 Tickets! 12,000 Gifts!

LIST OF GIFTS.

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 CASH GIFTS,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 CASH GIFTS,	5,000 each	150,000
50 CASH GIFTS,	1,000 each	50,000
80 CASH GIFTS,	500 each	40,000
100 CASH GIFTS,	400 each	40,000
150 CASH GIFTS,	300 each	45,000
250 CASH GIFTS,	200 each	50,000
325 CASH GIFTS,	100 each	32,500
11,000 CASH GIFTS,	50 each	550,000

Total 12,000 Gifts, all cash, am'ting to $1,500,000

The concert and distribution of gifts will positively and unequivocally take place on the day now fixed, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts are all paid in proportion to the number of tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole tickets, $50; halves, $25; tenths, or each coupon, $5; eleven whole tickets for $100. Send for circular.

The time for drawing is near at hand, and persons intending to purchase tickets have no time to lose.

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Agent Public Library, Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.
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$300,000

MISSOURI STATE LOTTERY.

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Grand Single Number Scheme,

50,000 NUMBERS

Class C, to be Drawn March 31, 1874.

5,880 Prizes Amounting to $300,000.

1 prize of	$50,000	500 prizes of	$100
1 prize of	13,450	9 prizes of	1,000
1 prize of	10,000	9 prizes of	500
1 prize of	7,500	9 prizes of	300
4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

TICKETS $10. HALF TICKETS $5. QUARTERS $2 50.

Our Lotteries are chartered by the State, are always drawn at the time named, and all drawings are under the supervision of sworn commissioners.

The official drawing will be published in the St. Louis papers, and a copy of drawing sent to purchasers of tickets.

We will draw a similar scheme the last day of every month during the year 1874.

Remit at our risk by POSTOFFICE MONEY ORDERS, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT or EXPRESS. Send for Circular. Address

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How 'tis Done, Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 3 for 50 cents. Or one application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents.

EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.

HARRISBURG.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Special to The Post.

HARRISBURG, March 12, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The following bills were read in place:

Mr. PLAYFORD—A bill providing for filling vacancies in the office of County Treasurer.

Mr. WHITE—A bill for the imprisonment of persons whose death sentences have been commuted.

Mr. WEAKLEY—A supplement to the railroad law, regulating assessments and damages.

The Legislative Apportionment bill came up on second reading. Mr. Wallace went for the Philadelphia districts, bitterly denouncing the apportionment in that city.

Mr. WALLACE spoke at length on the Senatorial Appropriation bill.

A resolution was offered by Mr. WHITE to adjourn, out of respect to Ex-President Fillmore.

THE HOUSE.

A special Joint Committee, appointed to report what alterations are necessary in the Capitol building to accommodate the increased number of members, reported the result of their investigations.

The only change recommended in the Senate Chamber is to replace the present desks with desks similar to those in use in Congress. By this means fifty desks can be placed in the new hall, giving each Senator a desk eight inches larger than the desks in use in the Senate of the United States.

There is greater difficulty in rearranging the Representatives' hall, and the committee, on the advice of a competent architect, recommends the erection of a one-story building according to the plan submitted, with entrance and rotunda facing the land office. This will enable the Speaker's stand to be removed back, and give more room in front of the desks, beside furnishing retiring rooms on each side, with a reporter's gallery directly over the Speaker. The addition being but one story, will resemble a portico or entrance, and will not mar the symmetry of the capital building in the least. This being done, and the desks removed and replaced with desks like those at Washington, excepting larger in size, the two hundred members can be as well accommodated as the hundred are now, and yet those who occupy the outside row of seats be but little further removed from the Speaker than those occupying that position at present.

The estimated cost of the improvements is $20,500, and the committee recommend they be completed in time for the meeting of the Legislature next winter.

THE JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT BILL.

The judicial apportionment bill being the special order, Mr. Piper moved to retain the old numbers on all districts, and have Westmoreland numbered the Tenth district. Agreed to.

Mr. NEWMYER had Allegheny changed from the Twenty-third to the Fifth district.

Several amendments were proposed.

Mr. STRANAHAN (Mercer) opposed any more new judges.

Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence) also took part in the debate.

Without further amendments the bill passed to a second reading.

THE TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

The Senate chamber was crowded last evening to hear the railroad Presidents on the new tax bill passed by the House. Mr. Wm. J. Howard, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, opened, and was followed by Mr. F. B. Gowan, of the Roading road, who spoke for swo hours.

Mr. Gowan said the receipts of the State Treesurer were ample without a further imposition of taxes on railroads. He said these corporations now pay three out of the six millions of State tax. He maintained that the fairest way to tax corporations was to tax their gross earnings, with just one tax, and let it be equal. We carry a ton of coal which pays us twenty cents, and is valued at two dollars at the mine. The Pennsylvania Railroad carries a ton of silk and pays but two cents for that ton. Abolish all taxes about which there is any dispute, and in their place impose a tax on the gross receipts of the railroad companies. If you tax his profits he may not have any or may not declare any. The gross receipts can always be ascertained. No kind of book-keeping can hide them.

NEW BILLS.

The following bills of general interest are now pending before the House at Harrisburg:

MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Offered by Mr. Dewitt, of Northumberland.

An act to regulate medical practice in the several counties of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that from and after the first day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, it shall be unlawful for any person to commence or continue the practice of medicine, surgery or obstetrics in the several counties of this Commonwealth who has not graduated with the degree of doctor of medicine, and received a diploma from a chartered medical school authorized to grant medical diplomas; provided, that the provision of this section shall not apply to persons who have been twelve years in continual regular practice, though they may not have graduated as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall attempt to practice medicine or surgery by opening a transient office in any of the several counties of this Commonwealth, or who shall, by handbill or other form of written or printed advertisement, assign such transient office or other place, to meet persons seeking medical or surgical advice or prescription, shall, before being allowed to practice as aforesaid, appear before the clerk of the court of the county, and shall furnish satisfactory evidence to such clerk of the court that the provisions ot section one of this act have been complied with, and shall in addition, take out a license for one year, by payment of a license fee, for the use of the county, of two hundred dollars. Provided, That physicians and surgeons commencing practice in any of the counties of this Commonwealth, with the intention of remaining permanently therein, shall not be subject to the provisions of this second section of this act.

SEC. 3. If any person shall violate any of the provisions of this act, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars nor less than two hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding six months or both, at the discretion of the court. One half of said fine to be paid to the informer and the balance into the county treasury.

The following have been offered by Mr. Christy of Allegheny.

POLICE JUSTICES.

An act authorizing the appointment of police justices in the several cities of this commonwealth, and defining the powers and duties thereof.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That to relieve the Mayor of the several cities of this Commonwealth (the city of Philadelphia excepted, being otherwise provided for in the Constitution of the State) of the duties now devolving upon them as criminal and committing magistrates, the judges of the courts of the several counties respectively in which cities are situated, from and after the passage of this act, shall have power and authority to divide the cities in their respective counties into police districts, into not less than two, nor more than ten in number, and the judges or a majority of them of the courts of said counties respectively, shall appoint from the aldermen, justices of the peace, or other citizen in each district of the cities in their respective counties, one person to act as a police justice for said district, who shall reside and exercise the duties of his office within the district in which he shall be appointed. Said police justice shall be subject to removal for cause by the judges or majority of them of the county in which such police justice may reside and act, and the judges aforesaid or a majority of them shall, from time to time fill by appointment all vacancies that may occur in the office of police justices by reason of removal, death, resignation or expiration of term of office.

SEC. 2. Said police justices when appointed and qualified shall have and exercise all the powers and jurisdiction which are now by law vested in the Mayor of the city in which they are to act as a criminal and committing magistrate and in the civil and penal actions for the recovery of fines, penalties and forfeitures under the laws of this Commonwealth and the ordinances of the respective cities in which they reside and have jurisdiction. Said police justices shall hold their offices for a term of five years and the Councils of the said several cities respectively shall provide for the payment out of the city funds such annual salary of said police justices as the judges appointing them shall fix and allow, and to be exclusive of the fees of their office as Alderman or Justice of the Peace, which said salary shall be neither increased nor diminished during their term of office. The said police justices shall charge and collect for the use of the city in which they act and have jurisdiction the fees now allowed by law to the Mayor of such city, a record of which shall be kept in their respective offices, and the same shall be paid monthly into the treasury of said city and a report made monthly of the amount to the City Controller or other proper officer as the case may be. From and after the appointment and qualification of the police justices authorized by this act, the jurisdiction and authority of the Mayor as criminal and committing magistrate shall cease and determine, and the same shall be fully vested in the said police justices, the office of Deputy Mayor in said cities is hereby abolished.

SEC. 3. All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act, be and are hereby repealed.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.

An act to provide for the terms and return days of the several Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, That the Court of Common Pleas, number one, in and for the county of Allegheny, shall hold four terms in the course of each year, to begin on the first Mondays of March, June, September and December respectively. The Court of Common Pleas number two, in said county, shall hold four terms in the course of each year, to begin on the fourth Mondays of January, April, July and October respectively. The terms of said Courts to continue as long as may be necessary, according to the discretion of the Court, for the disposal of all causes depending therein.

SEC. 2. The first Monday of each and every month, as well as the first day of each and every term of said courts respectively, shall be a day for the return of all original and mesne process issuing from each of said courts respectively. And such process shall be directed to be returned to either of said monthly return days which may happen before the next term or to the first return day of the next term at the option of the party taking out the same, or in case there shall not be ten days between the issuing thereof and the first day of the next term, the same may be made returnable on the next monthly return day thereafter.

And in all suits instituted in either of said courts where returns of such process are directed to be made to a monthly return day, the party may file declarations and other pleadings, put causes to issue and have them tried, and do all matters and things in the prosecution of suits that might be done, if the said writs were returned on the first return day of any term of said courts. And the stay of execution allowed by any act of assembly, shall count from the return day to which the original process is returnable.

SEC. 3. This act shall go into effect on the first Monday of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

HOLDING COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

An act directing the manner in which the Courts of Common Pleas of Allegheny county shall detail one or more of their judges to hold the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c. That on the first Monday of January next, and thereafter, before the commencement of each term of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace of Allegheny county, the Courts of Common Pleas of said county shall each detail one of its judges to hold said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace.

SEC. 2. Each of said judges so detailed shall separately hold the said Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace during such portion or portions of the term to which they may be assigned, as may be arranged by them; and if in their judgment the business of said Courts is such as to require it, the said judges may each, at the same time, hold a separate branch of said Courts and for this purpose call juries from the same general panel; Provided, That on the trial of indictments for homicide the said judges shall sit jointly except in case of sickness or inability to attend and on the hearing of motions for new trial, and in all other cases they may sit jointly, if they deem it necessary.

SEC. 3. In case either of the judges so detailed shall, by reason of sickness, necessary absence, or other unavoidable cause, be unable to attend, the Court of Common Pleas of which he is a member may assign another of its judges to serve in his stead during such absence or inability to attend.

HARRISBURG, March 13, 1874.

THE SENATE.

A large number of House bills were reported favorably from committees, including the Corporation Tax bill.

Mr. RUTAN introduced a bill to further secure the rights of married women.

Mr. WALLACE read a bill providing State aid to the Central Normal School.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Mr. ANDERSON offered a bill fixing the compensation of county officers.

Mr. WALLACE'S bill for the government of cities occupied the balance of the session.

THE HOUSE.

The bill taxing coal was recommitted to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill was passed without debate, by a vote of 57 ayes to 44 nays.

The Judicial Apportionment bill passed to a third reading without material change.

Also, the bill requiring foreign railroad companies to maintain offices in Pennsylvania.

Also, the bill relative to training teachers for common schools.

THE CENTENNIAL APPROPRIATION.

Mr. CROSS reported favorably the Centennial Appropriation bill.

Mr. YOUNG, an act dividing the Eighth Normal School district.

Mr. WEBB reported Josephs' Pass bill negatively.

The calender of bills on first reading was then taken up.

THE RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. PIPER made an effort to have the Narrow Guage Railway bill reported.

Mr. M'CREARY tried to have the committee report favorably on the Geological Survey bill, but the House refused.

At half-past five o'clock the House adjourned till Tuesday.

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NEW HAVEN, CONN., March 14.—A fire in Bridgeport this morning, destroyed Buckingham's furniture factory. Loss $50,000. Insurance slight.

THE HONORED DEAD.

BUFFALO, March 12.—The people here to-day exhibited in a marked manner their veneration for one of the nation's most illustrious statesmen, and heartfelt sorrow for one of the oldest and most beloved citizens, Millard Fillmore, ex-President of the United States. Flags were flying at half mast on all public and private buildings, and from shipping in the harbor. Business was entirely suspended, and all the main thoroughfares and private residences along the line of march of the funeral procession, were profusely decorated in a mourning garb.

At nine o'clock this morning, the family of the distinguished dead and a few intimate friends assembled at the late private residence of the deceased, where solemn religious exercises were conducted by Rev. V. R. Hotchkiss of the Baptist Church and Rev. John C. Lord of the Presbyterian Church.

At the conclusion of the services, eight non-commissioned officers of Company D, of the Buffalo City Guards, detailed for pall-bearers, entered and bore the remains to the hearse, and under escort of the full company conveyed the same to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they lie in state.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CASKET.

The casket containing the body was of rosewood, covered with white silk, with eight silver handles and silver trimming. On the lid was a solid silver plate containing the following inscription: "Millard Fillmore, born January 7th, 1800; died March 8th, 1874."

While the body was at the family residence, it was deposited in the west front room. At the head was a crown of flowers composed of camelias, rosebuds, &c. On the lid was a beautiful floral wreath, and two large crosses; on the right, a large star and on the left boquets and cut of flowers. On reaching the Cathedral, the casket was deposited in the vestibule of the church on dais, covered with a pall of black velvet, trimmed with white crape and silver stars with vases, exotic flowers at the head and foot. There it laid in state with Company D as a guard of honor and nothwithstanding the cold, raw day, from ten o'clock until the hour for closing the casket, thousands of citizens and strangers thronged the vestibule to take a last farewell look at the distinguished dead.

Shortly after two o'clock, the doors of the Cathedral were opened to admit the United States Senatorial and House Committees, Legislative Committees, members of Gov. Dix's military staff, the Mayor, city authorities and committees of council, of the University, Buffalo bar, of the Erie county board of trade and representatives of other civic societies. At a quarter past two o'clock, the family, having entered the Cathedral, six sergeants detailed from the first United States infantry stationed at Fort Porter bore the casket from the vestibule into the Cathedral headed by the Rev. Dr. Shelton and the Episcopal clergy of Buffalo and followed by Wm. A. Bird, Noah P. Sprague, E. K. Jewett, O. H. Marshall, O. G. Steele, Judge Geo. W. Clinton, Henry Martin and Warren Bryant, pall bearers, eight of the oldest and most influential citizens and friends of the deceased and deposited the same in front of the chancel.

THE FUNERAL OBSEQUIES.

The ceremonies in the Cathedral were of a solemn and impressive character, including a brief resume of the life of the illustrious deceased, by Rev. Dr. Shelton, the venerable rector of St. Paul's, and a life-long friend of Millard Fillmore.

The casket was then borne to the hearse, and the procession moved in the following order:

Major General Howard and Brigadier General Rogers and staffs.

Company D, Buffalo City Guards.

Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fourth regiments of National Guards.

Companies A and C, First United States infantry, under Colonel De Russey, as a guard of honor.

The hearse was decorated with National and funeral emblems, and was followed by a long line of carriages with bearers, mourners, National, State and City Representatives and citizens, to Forest Lawn Cemetery where, after final services of the Episcopal Church, the remains were deposited in the stone grave in the family lot adjoining the graves of Millard Fillmore's former partners, Hon. Solomon G. Haven and Judge N. K. Hall.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The remains of Charles Sumner were taken from this city to Boston to-day, in a special train, and the departure was characterized by almost as little demonstration as the reception last night, only a few people gathering near the Fifth avenue hotel when the coffin was borne to the hearse, and the only organized delegation to accompany the remains to the depot, other than those from Washington, was the committee of the Union League. The city furnished a police escort. As the funeral procession moved through Fifth avenue to the depot, many of the citizens removed their hats, but many more seemed unconscious that the hearse contained the remains of Charles Sumner.

THEIR ARRIVAL IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 14.—The remains of the late Senator Sumner, in charge of the Congressional committee and the Massachusetts delegation, arrived at seven o'clock to-night. Ten thousand people were at the depot. The committee, composed of the mayor, aldermen, members of the Legislature, and Board of Trade, received the body, and, escorted by a detachment of the first battalion of cavalry and sixty policemen, conveyed it to the State House, and deposited it in Dori Hall, which is heavily draped. A detail from the Shaw guard of the colored battalion will form a guard of honor while the remains lie in state until Monday afternoon, when they will be removed to King's Chapel, selected for the funeral services.

At the railroad depots in Springfield and Worcester immense throngs had gathered. When the train arrived at the former, the Congressional committee was introduced to the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, and at the latter place a delegation of colored citizens took the train and accompanied the remains to Boston.

BOSTON, March 15.—The committee having in charge the funeral arrangements of Sumner, found to-day that the face had changed greatly, and decided not to open the coffin. Fully fifty thousand people passed through Dorie Hall to view the casket, decorations and floral tributes which were most elaborate and numerous.

FIRES.

Railway Depot in Texas Burned.

DENISON, March 4.—The Union passenger depot here and the Adams and Texas express offices adjoining, thirty freight cars laden with merchandise and lumber and a number of valuable sample trucks were consumed this morning. The flames spread so rapidly that Superintendent Eddy and other employees who roomed in the building, lost all their personal effects, and but for timely rain the freight depot and government warehouse would have been burned. Loss $40,000. The railroad companies will undoubtedly rebuild the depot.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—The paint shop and two smaller buildings of the Bellefontaine machine shop and four passenger coaches were destroyed by fire this evening.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 12, 1874.

THE SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded this morning before the hour of meeting. The chair of the late Senator Sumner was draped in morning and a large boquet of white flowers was placed on his desk.

The Senate met at noon.

Immediately after the prayer of the chaplain, Senator ANTHONY arose and formally announced the death of Charles Sumner. He briefly and feelingly alluded to his worth and services, and then offered the following resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT,

Resolved, That a Committee of —— members be appointed by the President pro tem, of the Senate, to take the order for superintending the funeral of Charles Sumner, a member of this body, which will take place to-morrow, Friday, at 12:50 P. M., and the Senate will attend the same.

Resolved, As a further mark of respect by the Senate for the memory of Charles Sumner and his long and distinguished services to his country, that his remains be removed to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and attended by a committee of Senators to be appointed by the President pro tem, of the Senate, who shall have full power to carry these resolutions into effect.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

Mr. SCHURZ said: Mr. President, I can say nothing, but will offer the following amendment to the resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to communicate these proceedings to the House of Representatives, and invite the House of Representatives to attend the funeral ceremonies in the Senate Chamber to-morrow.

Mr. CONKLING said: Mr. President, the absence of a committee of our members to-day, following the bier of one who once presided here, is quite enough to warn us of the fitness of pausing for a space from the din and business of the hour. It was my purpose to move that the Senate adjourn in observance of the funeral of Millard Fillmore, but, in the meantime, we stand in a shadow nearer grief. A vacant chair is here; surely it is fit that we should stop and pay to him all honors within our power. I second the resolutions moved by the Senator from Rhode Island.

The amendment of Mr. Schurz was adopted, and the resolutions as amended agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, the President pro tem. was directed to fill the blank in resolutions as to the number of Senators to constitute the committee, and appoint a committee after the adjournment.

The Senate then adjourned.

The following Senators have been named by the President pro tem. of the Senate as a committee on the part of the Senate to accompany Senator Sumner's remains to Boston: Messrs. Anthony, Schurz, Sargent, Sherman, Oglesby and Merrimon.

The President pro tem. of the Senate named the following as the Senate Committee of Arrangements for Sumner's funeral: Messrs. Anthony, Schurz, Frelinghuysen, Morrill (Maine), Stevenson and Thurman.

THE HOUSE.

After the reading of the Journal no business was entered upon and no motion of any kind was made. The members sat in their seats waiting for an expected message from the Senate announcing its action on the death of the Massachusetts Senator.

As soon as the message was received, Mr. E. R. Hoar announced the death of Mr. Sumner in a few appropriate remarks, after which he said in response to the invitation of the Senate, I offer these resolutions:

Resolved, That this House will attend the funeral of Charles Sumner, the late Senator from Massachusetts in the Senate chamber to-morrow, and on its return to this House the speaker shall declare the House adjourned.

Resolved, That a committee of nine members be appointed, who, with members of the House from Massachusetts shall accompany the body of the deceased Senator to its place of burial in that Commonwealth.

Resolved, That, as a testimonial of respect for the memory of the deceased, members and officers of the House will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

The resolutions were adopted, and the speaker remarking that the resolutions contemplated the attendance of Massachusetts representatives in a nearer capacity than as members of the House announced the following as a committee to accompany the body to Massachusetts: Messrs. Hurlbut, Hale (Me.), Foster, Rainey, Clayton, Scudder, Randall, Beck and Hancock.

The House thereupon adjourned.

OHIO.

Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—Hon. L. D. Campbell, of Butler, introduced in the Constitutional Convention to-day, to be submitted to a separate vote of the people at the election for approval or rejection of the following several propositions:

First—Intoxicating liquor shall neither be manufactured nor sold in this State.

Second—Intoxicating liquors may only be manufactured or sold in the State in quantities not less than one gallon and license granted in such a manner and on such conditions as the general assembly may provide by law.

Third—Intoxicating liquors may be sold in the State in quantities less than one gallon in license granted in such a manner and on such conditions as the general assembly may provide by law.

The proposition receiving the greatest aggregate vote is to be part of the Constitution. Should all three propositions receive a majority of those voting upon it, then the one receiving the greatest number of approving votes is to be the article of the Constitution. The proposition was read once, and ordered to be printed.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A MEMBER.

Hon. Edmund Smith, of Sidney, a member of the Convention from Shelby county, fell dead at his boarding house, corner of Third street and Broadway, while talking to the clerk, at a quarter past six o'clock this evening. He had been in his seat in the Convention all day. This is the second death in the Convention since the new year. Apoplexy is the supposed cause of Mr. Smith's death.

Daniel Harvey, who was engaged in the recent railroad engineers' and firemen's strike on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, to-day, in the Common Pleas Court, plead guilty of putting a bolt of iron in the frog at Pendleton to throw a train off the track, and begged the clemency of the Court.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution urging Congress to pa Louisville and Portland Canal bill

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CLEVELAND, March 14.—The Ohio shoe factory at Tiffin, Ohio, was destroyed by fire to-night to the extent of fifteen hundred dollars. Fully insured.

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GERRIT SMITH thinks the Civil Rights bill will fail to become a law, and its failure will be the death of the Republican party.

THE WAR ON WHISKY.

Progress of Hostilities at Various Points.

LAFAYETTE, IND., March 13.—The temperance excitement continues. The county commissioners to-day rejected eight applications for license, making twenty rejected, being the whole number of applicants. Ladies are circulating pledges and doing a good work. Baxter spoke at the Opera House to-night to an immense crowd. The saloon keepers are very much exasperated, and swear vengeance at the next election.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The woman's temperance movement was fairly inaugurated here to-day by a grand mass meeting of ladies of various churches of the city, at the Clark street M. E. church.

Mrs. Stannard was called to the chair, and Mrs. Dr. Rolen chosen secretary. After devotional exercises and several brief speeches, a committee of two ladies from each church was appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee soon returned and reported a resolution for the appointment of a committee of three ladies from each church to circulate a petition against the repeal of the Sunday saloon closing ordinance, members of the committe to meet on Monday evening, and after a season of prayer to proceed in a body to the council chamber and present petitions in person to the council. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, March 13.—Four praying and singing divisions of twenty women each invested a number of saloons to-day in spite of the cold weather. They enjoyed peace everywhere and wsre hardly offended by the rudest tipplers at the bars they visited. The saloon keepers generally took pains to protect them from the cold and urged them to occupy the bar room. This is a great change, but does not indicate any relaxation in the determination of the saloonists to persist in business. There heve been no conquests. There are no prospects. Another great mass meeting is going on this evening. Muriska Music Hall has an indifferent house wholly attributed to the temperance excitement.

AT CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 13.—The women's movement in this city assumed a practical phase this forenoon. A large number of ladies assembled in the parlors of the principal church. After some time spent in prayer and consultation, fifty started in pairs, proceeding in different sections. The city was canvassed for signatures to the general pledge meeting with fair success. The attack on saloons will probably commence next week. The crusade in most of the neighboring towns meets with varied degrees of success. There seems to be no abatement of zeal on the part of ladies in any quarters.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., March 14.—This morning ladies stationed themselves at the doors of liquor saloons to take the names of those entering. Saloon keepers are greatly excited and some of them have closed.

NEWBURG, March 14.—A large temperance meeting was held in the church here last night, when addresses were delivered by several clergymen, and Wednesday next appointed as a day of special prayer for the success of the temperance reform

COLUMBUS, March 14.—The crusaders made a grand rally to-day, putting a procession on the streets of one hundred and forty-six strong. This afternoon was spent in street work, closing with a prayer meeting in the rotunda of the State House. As the General Assembly was not in session, but few of the saloons were near enough to hear the earnest prayers offered in their behalf. Several more grocers have surrendered.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—The retail grocers have organized for a vigorous opposition to the woman's temperance movement.

THE WORK AT JEFFERSOVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 14.—Fifty crusaders were out this afternoon followed by a large crowd with less excitement than heretofore. The police were on hand in full force and no disturbance occurred. A number of saloons were visited and all denied them admittance except A. A. Foutz where they were admitted. Services were held nearly two hours. A number of fervent and emotional prayers were offered that brought tears to many eyes, but with all the earnest pleading failed to secure Foutz's signature to the pledge. Mrs. Rouleson of Michigan and two other missionary ladies have arrived to assist in the work. Anton Kleespees, of the Falls City Hotel, called on Major B. C. Pile and asked if there was any process by which he could prevent crusaders from blocking up the pavement and annoying him. The Major replied that he had no authority to suppress that kind of assemblages. An application is expected to be presented to Judge Becknell the first of the week, asking for an injunction against the crusaders. Mrs. Eliza Mordaunt claims that there are two sides to every question and will lecture in opposition to the crusaders on Tuesday night at Mozart Hall, in this city.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 14.—The ladies, to the number of about fifty met at the Walnut street church to-day and resolved to hold a mass meeting on Tuesday. The general expression was in favor of the enforcement of the present laws against beleaguring saloons.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS DETERMINED TO PROSECUTE THEIR BUSINESS ON SUNDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—The failure to convict any of the parties indicted for selling liquor last Sunday has induced a change in the programme of the authorities to-day. Police officers were instructed to make no arrests on view, but to report the names of proprietors keeping open houses, and to proceed by warrant and arrest only against parties guilty of flagrant violations of law. This probably means that side-door business will not be interfered with.

WASHINGTON.

Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—The session of the House to-day was given up exclusively to debates. Mr. Kellogg concluded his speech begun by him last Wednesday on the legislative appropriation bill. All other speeches were on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, and were made by Messrs. Pratt, Stanard, Hazleton (Wis.), Burrows and Eden. Mr. Cox presented a memorial signed by prominent business men of New York for such legislation as may ensure full success of the centennial celebration. Adjourned.

TROOPS ASKED FOR.

The Secretary of the Interior has asked that troops be sent to the Ute reservation in Colorado, with instructions to notify all unauthorized white persons that no one will be permitted to go upon the reservation and that those who are now tresspassing must abandon it immediately or be forcibly removed.

PERSONAL.

Judge Louis Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, is lying at the point of death at his residence in this city from a tumor in his stomach.

Senator Boutwell walked out to-day. He expects to resume his seat in the Senate on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

PANAMA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE LATE DISASTER.

NEW YORK, March 14.—A Panama steamer brings a detailed account of a great fire at Panama on February 19th. The flames originated in a straw hat store almost directly in front of the private entrance to the Grand Central Hotel. The building in which this fire occurred was soon in flames, leaving the inmates of the second and third stories only time to escape with what they had on.

The flames soon communicated to the Grand Hotel, a spacious building of many stories and occupying a whole block. The basement was occupied by valuable retail and commission stores. A part of the building had been set apart as a residence for the Bishop of Panama, a Catholic seminary for young Priests and rooms for members of the clergy connected with the episcopal government of the diocese. The Bishop lost everything; so did the Priests who assisted him in his duties. Many of those in the hotel had narrowly escaped with their lives, so sudden was the alarm and so rapid the progress of the flames. The stair cases were soon in flames and the only way of escape was by ladders placed against the front balcony. Thirty minutes after the flames made entrance into the hotel, it was perfectly gutted with nothing left but bare wells. The hotel occupied the north side of the Plaza. The houses on the east side separated from it only by a narrow street were soon in flames.

The fire followed down Los Monjas street, but the wind changing and the intervention of a large unfinished building arrested its course in the easterly direction. In a northern and westerly direction from the hotel and the house in which the fire originated many buildings were burnt in Calles Comercio and San Juan de Dios streets including the bank of Panama. The change of the wind threw the fire back in the burnt district and finally exhausted itself, but not before property in the streets of the Taller Commercio and San Juan de Rios had been destroyed to an amount, it is estimated, at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. The central and most valuable part of the city of Panama, containing the finest buildings and richest stores were destroyed.

THE INSURANCE.

The Imperial Insurance company, London, lose $200,000; Sun, British, $105,000; Northern British $100,000 and North British and Mercantile $189,000. The fire engines were out of repair and useless. Not even buckets could be obtained, and nothing could be done to stay the progress of the flames. The residence of Mr. Corwine and the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company were saved.

STEAMER OVERDUE.

The Pacific Mail steamer Rising Star, which sailed from New York on the 7th of February for Aspinwall has not yet been heard of here.

CANADA.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MANITOBA AND DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

OTTAWA, March 14.—The Manitoba delegates of the provincial government are here pursuing negotiations with the Dominion government for extended territorial boundary and improved relations in other respects with the Dominion.

WOODBRIDGE, March 14.—Early this morning the office of the Woodbridge Agricultural Implement and Machine Works was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe and rifled it of its contents. Promissory notes and other papers to the value of upwards of one hundred thousand dollars were taken. The burglars then set fire to the buildings, which were entirely consumed. The loss on the buildings and manufactured stock will exceed two hundred thousand dollars. One hundred men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

ENGLAND.

RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, March 14.—R. Baggaley, member of Parliament for Mid-Surrey; R. Rowland Winn, member for North Lincolnshire, and J. Ephinstone, member for Portsmouth, who accepted offices under Disraeli, have been re-elected without opposition.

WOLSEY AND HIS FORCES EMBARK FOR HOME.

A dispatch ftom Cape Coast Castle, dated February 22, says: All the troops, except the Highlanders, have embarked for home. General Wolsley will leave on the 7th of March. The Captain Governor, with one thousand men, entered Coomassie two days after Sir Garnet Wolsley occupied the town.

OBITUARY.

Dowager Duchess of Richmond is dead. Countess Brunnon, wife of the Russian Ambassador, died last night.

The Fenian amnesty association has decided to present petitions for the pardon of the convicts to the Queen in person.

The Times despatches announce that the prime minister of the Ashantee king and his captain general have been brought prisoners to Cape Coast Castle.

FENIAN SYMPATHIZERS.

LONDON, March 15.—A meeting in favor of Fenian amnesty in Hyde Park today was attended by twenty thousand persons. Good order prevailed.

The authorities will consider on Wednesday the charges of unprofessional conduct made against Dr. Kenealy.

FRANCE.

THE CELEBRATION IN HONOR OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, March 15.—There is an enormous influx of French visitors. Tickets distributed for the celebration at Chiselhurst already exceed five thousand. Along with the numberless presents, the Queen sent from Windsor a flag, an Order of the Garter, and also a brass plate with an inscription, to be placed over the Emperor's sarcophagus. The programme for Monday is as follows: Mass at eleven o'clock; reception at the Camden House from one to five; address to be read by Duke Padona, to which the Prince Imperial will reply. Reports from Paris express fears of a demonstration, the change in the electoral law and distress among the working classes having a tendency in favor of the cause of the Imperial Prince.

The Pays publishes a correspondence which shows that the Empress Eugenie and her son have finally broken off relations with Prince Napoleon, because he has refused to go to Chiselhurst on Monday next.

ROME.

THE POPE'S LETTER.

ROME, March 14.—The letter of the Pope to the Catholic Bishops of Austria, exhorting them to combat the pending Ecclesiastical bills in the Reichsrath, is dated the 7th inst. His Holiness says that the measures are calculated to place the Church in ruinous servitude, and takes occasion to review his protest against the rupture of the Concordat. The Pope has also written to Emperor Francis Joseph, adjuring him to protect the Church within his dominions.

CHICAGO.

Paul Schoeppe Again—His Career After His Release.

CHICAGO, March 14.—The Freie Press, a German newspaper of this city publishes to-day a long and circumstantial narrative purporting to give a true history of the career of Doctor Paul Schoeppe, who gained a wide-spread notoriety some four years ago in connection with the death of Miss Steinecke, a German lady of Carlisle, Pa., to whom Schoeppe was affianced; and for whose supposed murder he was arrested tried, convicted and sentenced. Subsequently, through the extraordinary exertions of his friends and countrymen he obtained a pardon. The Freie Presse claims to have discovered that Schoeppe was forced to leave Germany on account of robbing his patron, a nobleman, of large sums of money; that his career in America has been a dishonest one and that he has, since his release from a Pennsylvania prison been living in various western cities under the false name of the Count de Schulenberg, and that, while in Chicago, he succeeded by means of forged checks in swindling the German Relief and Aid Society out of four hundred dollars, but succeeded in escaping punishment through the intercession of his father, who, under the name of Schoepplin, is pastor of the church in Napiersville, Illinois, and who professed to know the pseudo count's father in Germany, and was anxious for his sake to rescue his son. While in the city, the pretended count, subsequent to his arrest for forgery, enjoyed the acquaintance of many of the best German citizens, who, from his appearance and address, had no reason to doubt the truth of his claims.

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

A bill was introduced in the State Senate to-day prohibiting the licensing of houses of ill fame, and to prevent medical inspection of inmates thereof. This is in view of the fact that some of the cities in the State are agitating the proposition to adopt the license and inspection system for such houses.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

An Important Suit.

LAFAYETTE, IND., March 15.—A very important suit is now being tried in the Circuit Court here, involving the validity of the lease of the west end of the L. M. & B. R. R. and the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, from this city to the Illinois State line. A large array of legal talent on each side was employed, including ex-Governor Baker on the side of the defendants. The Board of County Commissioners are plaintiffs.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—The Senate Committee on Transportation was unanimous in the recommendation that Freman's bill regulating railroad fares and freights should not pass. The committee reported a bill establishing maximum rates which may be charged on all railroads within the State, and recommended its passage. The same committee presented a substitute for Bartlett's bill, recommended by the Chamber of Commerce of this city, providing for a board of transportation, and state that it substantially embodies Bartlett's bill, and recommended its passage. Both bills are said to be more favorable to the interests of the railroad company. The committee asked till Monday to present a written report giving arguments on which they reached their conclusions, and as Mr. Stanford was before them in secret session, the report is awaited with much anxiety. The general impression has been that all the testimony in public was in favor of Freeman's bill.

PROPOSALS ASKED.

The trustees of the Southern railroad will, early this week, invite proposals for making a road-bed on the line of the Southern railroad, located on Saturday, from near Chitwoods, north of the line of Tennesse, south sixty miles to the crossing of Emery river.

CINCINNATI.

Another Phase of the Water Works Investigation.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—John P. McLean, one of the proprietors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, was sent to jail by Judge Marchant of the Police Court this afternoon for persisting in refusing to answer the question propounded to him yesterday.

The case before the Court was one in which Thomas Quinn and Judge Hooffer were plaintiffs and B. T. Scowden, engineer of the water works, was the defendant. The charge was libel, in causing the publication of an article affecting the plaintiff's character to be made in the Enquirer. McLean was asked who gave him the information on which this publication was based. He refused to answer and went to jail where he remains. The future course the case will take is not foreshadowed.

The Constitutional Convention to-day pasted resolutions of respect to the memory of Edward Smith, of Shelby, deceased, and followed his remains to the depot in procession to take rail for Sidney, Ohio.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

A Train Thrown off the Track—Several Passengers Injured.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—A dispatch from Elko to-night gives the particulars of a railroad accident this morning, ten miles west of Toano. The western bound train was an hour behind time, but running at the usual speed, when a rail broke, precipitating the rear coach and emigrant car down an embankment of thirty feet. The coach was filled with passengers, and turned completely over. The emigrant car also went down, but was not turned over. The following is a list of wounded: Jos. Dick, Colorado Springs slightly; Benjamin Camson, Providence, Rhode Island, cut in the forehead, not dangerous; Mrs. W. M. Roe, Dundas, Canada, seriously, case doubtful. Several others sustained slight injuries. The wounded, with the exception of Mrs. Roe, will be able to proceed to their destination.

FREAKS OF AN ENGINE.

ALTOONA, March 14.—An engine standing in the Pennsylvania railroad company's yard got started to-day in some way, and ran through the round-house across the open space, and into the large machine shop, in which over five hundred men were at work. One man was killed and another wounded. The engine smashed everything in its course.

NEW ORLEANS.

Result of a Game of Billiards.

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—A match game of billiards was played to-night beween A. P. Rudolph and Geo. F. Slosson. Rudolph won by a score of four hundred to two hundred and twenty-seven. His average was twenty-one, but run eighty-one. Slosson got a run of a hundred and six. Rudolph announces his readiness to play any man in America at four, five or sixth hundred points French caroms for any amount from a thousand to five thousand dollars a side and will allow expenses to have the game played here, where he will remain to receive a response from leading experts.

The jury in the case of the Grant Parish prisoners not agreeing upon a verdict were at 11 o'clock to-night locked up until Monday.

THE TEMPERANCE WAR.

CHICAGO, March 16.—In accordance with arrangements made at the ladies Temperance meeting held on Thursday last and yesterday, 500 ladies met at the Clark street Methodist Church at three o'clock this afternoon. After appointing a committee of one hundred to present a memorial to the City Council against the proposed repeal of the Sunday saloon ordinance devoted the afternoon to prayer for the success of their mission.

At seven o'clock, the delegation started for City Hall bearing the memorial signed by 16,000 women. They were attended in the march by a constantly increasing crowd of men and boys. By the time they reached the doors of the council chamber, so great was the mob that gathered as to render the services of a large force of police necessary to secure entrance. Arriving in the council chamber, the delegation was courteously received and the chairwoman of the delegation was, on motion, after some debate, allowed to present the petition, which she did in a few well chosen words. The Petition then was read by the city clerk and placed on file.

Council then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, which was the ordinance permitting saloons to keep open on Sunday. A very warm debate ensued in which most of the people's party aldermen claimed they were bound to vote for the ordinance as it was one of the issues upon which they were elected. A vote was had and the ordinance adopted by a vote of 22 to 14.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

Defeated, the ladies were escorted from the hall to the outer door by the police, who, with the utmost difficulty, kept back the howling mob of living scum which still remained outside. Reaching the street, the ladies, all of whom were of the highest respectability, numbering among them wives of some of the best citizens, were assailed with yells and howls from one of the vilest crowds that could be raked from the gutters of the city, who pressed so closely upon the little band that had they not been protected by a few men among the crowd, there is little doubt that violence would have been offered them. Indeed, one brute did trip one of the ladies, but slunk away before the fist of a gentleman standing near. The mob followed the ladies the entire distance back to the church, yelling every moment like comanches, presenting one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in the city. After the committee had entered the church and briefly reported the failure of their mission, those present spent some time in prayer and then dispersed.

THE MAYOR WAITED ON.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 16.—A Committee of fifteen ladies representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union, called on the Mayor this morning and presented a petition requesting the enforcement of the existing temperance laws of the State, especially the provision applying to the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday and closing the saloons at nine o'clock. At the conclusion of the reading of the petitions fervent prayers were offered by two ladies for the success of the mission asking that divine aid be extended the Mayor in this hour that he might do his whole duty without fear.

At the conclusion of the prayers the Mayor acknowledged the honor conferred upon him, and stated, having been placed in this position to adjudge cases brought before him he had, so far as he was able, fulfilled his duty in that regard. While anxious and ready to check in every legitimate way the terrible flood of intemperance, he could not transcend the powers delegated him. He thought he understood the law in this regard and should carry out its provisions to the extent of his ability. At the same time he had nothing to say against the action of the ladies. They were free agents, and if they could accomplish permanent good he would be the first to appland and sustain them so long as they kept within the strict letter of the law.

MORE VICTORY.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., March 16.—Again has victory perched upon the banners of the crusaders. Two men surrendered today, John F. Miller and Joe Moriarty, proprietor of the DeadFall. His liquors were poured out at three o'clock, amid the ringing of bells and a playing band. He immediately sold at auction the rest of the stock at good round temperance prices. Rhoades and Stevenson still hold out.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18.—It is generally believed that Gov. Booth will sign the local option liquor bill passed by the Legislature. The Women's Temperance Union of this city will hold a grand jubilee to-morrow night at Union Hall.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 18.—A committee of ladies of the Ladies' Temperance Union waited on the Board of Excise Commissioners to-day with a request that all liquor saloon licenses be revoked. The Commissioners answered that they now had control of saloons and their condition would be much worse if licenses were abolished.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 18.—A committee of ladies waited upon Mayor Colvin and endeavored to persuade him to veto the ordinance passed by Council on Monday night, allowing saloons to be kept open on Sundays. The Mayor received the ladies with the greatest politeness, but firmly declined to veto the ordinance, saying that the repeal of the ordinance closing the saloons on the Sabbath, was one of the main issues upon which he was elected; that he had pledged himself repeatedly during the canvass to use his influence for such repeal, and that he could not now honorably repudiate these promises.

CAIRO.

A Hurricane—Great Destruction of Property.

CAIRO, ILL., March 18.—A terrific hurricane, accompanied by thunder, lightning and rain, passed over the city this morning, causing great destruction of property.

The centre of the storm seems to have passed south of Cairo, as the wires work as well as usual north of the city, and no damages are reported in that direction.

Barclay Bros.' drug store, Herbert's restaurant and John Altrim's clothing store, adjoining each other on the levee, had their roofs carried away. The Sun newspaper office, over Altrim's, is drenched and cannot issue a paper to-day. The bakery and residence of Leo Kieb, on Sixth street, lost its roof, and the family had a narrow escape from injury by the falling of the timbers. The residence of W. D. Gilbert, Washington avenue, lost a part of the roof. A small shanty occupied by negroes, was blown into a deep pond near Fifteenth street, and the inmates rescued with a boat. Several small houses are reported demoralized in the upper part of the city, but no loss of life is yet reported.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Wm. J. Denman, editor of the New York Tablet, died yesterday, in the forty-second year of his age.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 16.—Col. H. C. Ransom, of the United States Quartermaster's Department of New Orleans, died in this city at twenty minutes past seven this evening of a relapse of the flux.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	111½
U. S. Sixes, 1881	119¾
U. S. Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	120
Five-Twenties, 1862	117½
Five-Twenties, 1864	119½
Five-Twenties, 1865	120¼
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	119½
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	119
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119⅝
Ten-Forties	114
Ten-Forties (coupons)	114
Currency Sixes	116½
New Five Per Cents	114½

STOCKS.

Western Union	78
Adams Express	97½
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	76
American Express	64⅞
United States Express	71¼
Pacific Mail	44¼
New York Central	101
Erie	43⅞
Harlem	131¾
Michigan Central	86
Michigan Southern	79
Union Pacific	34¼
Illinois Central	103
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87½
Northwestern	54
Northwestern preferred	71½
Northwestern common	52¼
Rock Island	105¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	43¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	64½
Toledo and Wabash	47½
Fort Wayne	94¼
Chicago and Alton	103¾
Ohio and Mississippi	30½
St. Paul	43¼
St. Paul preferred	64¼
C. C. and I. C.	31½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVENMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120
Five-Twenties, 1862	117⅝
Five-Twenties, 1864	119⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865	120½
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120⅛
Five-Twenties, 1868	119¾
New Fives	114⅝
Ten-Forties	114
Currency Sixes	116½

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	485
Missouri	94
Tennessee, old	91
Tennessee, new	91
Virginia, new	55
Virginia, old	32
North Carolina, old	28
North Carolina, new	20

STOCKS.

Canton	76
Western Union Telegraph	77¼
Quick Silver	31¼
Adams Express	98
Fargo	76
American Express	64⅞
United States Express	71¼
Pacific Mail	44¼
New York Central	101⅜
Erie	43⅜
Erie preferred	69½
Harlem	131
Harlem preferred	131
Michigan Central	86¾
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	87⅝
Northwestern common	54¼
Northwestern preferred	72
Rock Island	106⅝
New Jersey Central	106
St. Paul	43¼
St. Paul preferred	64¼
Toledo and Wabash	43½
Toledo and Wabash preferred	71
Fort Wayne	94¼
Terre Haute	11
Terre Haute preferred	30
B. H. and E.	
Chicago and Alton	103½
Chicago and Alton preferred	107
Ohio and Mississippi	31
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	75
Burlington and Quincy	107
Lake Shore	[illegible]
Panama	[illegible]
Illinois Central	104
Union Pacific	34¾
Central Pacific	94½
Union	84¾
Hartford and Erie	1
Delaware & Lackawana	109

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST,
March 19, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather was not favorable for out-door transactions; hence the markets, generally speaking, were dull. Buyers are still holding off, or purchasing very sparingly. This, however, has been the situation for some time. An improvement would, no doubt, be acceptable to a large class of persons. In regard to prices we have but few changes to note, and those will be found under appropriate headings. Flour is reported more active; as noted some days since, prices have touched bottom; the next movement will probably be an upward one; the market contains a fair supply. Cheese is very firm, with an active demand and limited supplies to operate with; the advance before noted has been fully maintained. Butter—Fresh roll is very firm and sells readily on arrival; the receipts for some days have been heavy; still there has been no decline in prices. Bacon—We can report a fair trade demand; prices have been uniform for some time; leading dealers are well supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received since our last:

Flour, bbls	2,440	Apples, bbls	25
Corn, sks	345	Butter, pkgs	45
Oats sks	356	Barley	1,880
Bacon, tcs	118	Wheat, sks	340

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—The market was a quiet one. As prices are unchanged, we omit figures.

APPLES—The demand was quite light. Buyers are indifferent about purchasing. We quote common to fair $2 50@3; prime to choice $4@4 50 per bbl.

ALES—Are firm but unchanged. The card rates are: India ale $11; porter $10; XX ale $10; X ale $9; hlf bbls in proportion. Bass English ale unchanged.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and firm, with a good trade being transacted at 65@75c per gallon as per quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull with more sellers than buyers at 4@4½c per lb.

BAGGING—We continue to quote Penn Mill, two bushel 35c; two half bushel 42c; three bushel 50c each.

BEESWAX—The demand is improving; the sales are 28@30c.

BEANS—The receipts continue large; there was a good trade demand at $2@2 25 per bushel.

BUTTER—We can report heavy receipts by river and rail. The activity in the market before noted has been fully maintained, with sales of strictly prime roll at 40, 43@45c per lb; fair to medium 30@34c per lb.

BROOM CORN—The receipts have fallen off; holders were firm; prices have an upward tendency; red 6@7c; green 7½@8c; hurl 9½@10½c per lb.

CEMENT—Sales Rosendale $4@4 50 per bbl; Louisville $2@2 50; Youghiogheny $2@2 50; Beesons $2@2 50; Portland $8@8 50. Lime—Cleveland $2@2 25 per bbl.

COTTON SHEETING—We quote Penn Mill A No. 1 44 11c; Nonatook 10½c; Pittsburgh family 10c; Juniata B fine 9½c; white carpet chain fine 31c; colored 38c; cotton batting 16c; cotton fur 31c per lb.

CRACKERS—In good supply; water 7c; oyster 6¾@7c; soda 7c; extra soda 9½c Butter 7; Boston extra 9½c; Scotch biscuit 11½c; ginger snaps 11c; hard time 10c; Graham 7c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—In good demand with sales at $13@15 per bbl.

COUNTRY BACON—Market steady; shoulders 6@7c; sides 7@7½c; clear 8@8½c; hams 9½@10½c. Country Lard 8@9c per lb.

CHEESE—Dealers report a steady trade demand, with very light stocks to operate with. New York Goshen 18@18½c; Ohio Factory 17@17½c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The demand is improving; we quote in a jobbing way: peaches, 3 lb cans, per dozen $3 25@3 35; 2 lb cans $2 25@2 35. Corn, 2 lb cans $2 75@2 85. Tomatoes $2 25@3 35.

EGGS—Are plenty; prices drooping, with sales at 16@17c per doz, first hands

FLOUR—The market was a quiet one; prices are the same as those governing the market for some time; spring wheat $6 75@7 25; red winter $7 75@8 25; white $9@10 per bbl. Rye Flour $5 50@5 75.

GRAIN—The demand for wheat is improving. The offerings for some days have been very light. The present rates are: red winter $1 50@1 55; white $1 60@1 65. Corn—The market was very firm, with an active inquiry. Sales of ear at 73@75c; shelled held at 75c and wanted. Oats are steady; mixed 53@54c; white 55@56c per bushel. Rye—The market was firm, with very light offerings. The current rates are $1@1 05 per bushel. Barley—We have heard of no sales for some days; prices are too unsettled to quote.

GROCERIES—The market could not be called an active one; still, taken as a whole, a fair business was transacted. The decline in coffee has been maintained. Consumers still consider prices pretty steep. Sugars, refined, is reported firmer. Molasses and syrups hold their own. The present rates are as follows:

Coffee—Choice Rio 31@32c; good to prime 30@31c; fair 28@29c; Roasted one pound packages 35c; loose 34½c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf 12½c; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated 11½c; Standard A 10½c; B 10½c; Ex. C 10c; Circle C 9¾c; Franklin Extra C 9½c, Franklin No. 2 Extra C 9¼; American Extra C, 9c; Yellow Sugars 8@9c, as to quality.

Molasses—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 80c; fair to prime old 70@75c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 70c; sugar drips 60c; amber 60@65c; lower grades 35@40c, as to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9½c; Patna 8½c; Rangoon 8@8½c.

Candles—Mould candles 11½c; sterine 14c; star do 19c.

Soaps—Babbitt's soap 10c; Bell's Buffalo soap $6 75 per box; Proctor & Gamble's German 7½c; extra wax 7c; superior 6c; Woman's Friend $5 50; old rosin 5c; scrubbing 4c.

FISH—The market was firm; this however has been the situation for some time. The following are the current rates: Extra No. 1 mess Mackerel $34. No. 1 mess Mackerel $32. Extra No. 1 Shore Mackerel $26. No. 1 Shore Mackerel $23. No 1 Bay Mackerel $20. Extra No 2 Shore Mackerel $18. No. 2 large Bay Mackrel $17. No. 3 Bay Mackerel $16@16 50. Medium No. 3 Mackerel $12. Split Shore Herring $8. Round Shore Herring $7. Smoked Bloater Herring $2. Whitefish per half barrel $8. Lake Trout per half barrel $7. Lake George's Codfish per 100 lbs. $6 50; medium do. $6; large Grand Bank Codfish $5 25; medium do. $5. Lake Herring, half barrels, $5; quarter barrel $2 75.

HAY—The market was steady with a falling off in the receipts; we are noted sales of baled on wharf and from depot at $18, 20@22 per ton as per quality.

HOMINY—In fair supply with sales at $5@2 50 per barrel; the latter, in a jobbing way.

ONIONS—We are reported sales at $4@6 per barrel as per quality.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP—Sales of grain sugar 14@15c; syrup $1 40@1 50 per gallon.

POTATOES—The market contains a fair supply of this article; we quote prime quality $1 20@1 25 per bushel by the car load.

POULTRY—The market was a firm one; we quote dressed chickens 12@13c per lb; turkeys 16@17c; geese 8@10c; ducks 14@15c per lb.

PROVISIONS—The supply keeps pace with the demand; hams s. c. 12½c; shoulders 9½c; plain 8c; breakfast bacon 12c; dried beef 16½c; beef tongues $7 50 per dozen; rib sides 9½c; short rib 9½c; clear 10c; mess pork $16 50 per barrel; ham sausage 10c; lard tierces 10½c; half barrels 11c; buckets 11½c.

RAGS—Steady at 2¾@3c per lb.

SALT—Steady by the car load at $1 60; in a jobbing way $1 80@1 85 per barrel.

SEEDS—Clover seed firmer at $5 50@5 75; timothy $3 25@3 50, flax seed $2 25@2 50 per bushel.

WHISKY—Sales of highwines at $1@1 03 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1874.

REMARKS—The market maintained its firmness. There was also a fair demand. There was, however, a falling off in the volume of sales as compared with the day previous. Holders, however are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. The eastern markets appears to be gaining more strength. Below will be found all the information that came under our notice:

CRUDE.

The market was reported quiet, previous prices being maintained; in this market no sales were reported. The following sales were reported at

PARKER'S.

4,000 bbls United	1 70
1,000 bbls United at wells	$1 42½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market here may be said to be at a standstill. The current rates at the works free on cars are 12½c; in a jobbing way the usual advance is charged.

Philadelphia—Market reported quiet at 14¾c; April 15c; May 15¼@15½c; June 16c per gallon.

New York—Market easier and quiet; spot 14¾c; March 15c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady; City, $1 70; Country, $1 60.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—The Herald says: The petroleum markets ware steady and closed with a tendency to advance. On the upper road the market closed firm at $1 90. The market at Parker's was $1 70 for United and Union was $1 75. The home refined market was 8c in bulk and 12½c in barrels.

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	$1 87½
1,000 do do	1 90

PARKER'S.

1,000 do United	1 70
1,000 do do	1 70
2,000 do do	1 70
1,000 do at wells	1 42½

NEW YORK, March 18.—Closing of the 17th.—Market a trifle easier and quiet; crude in bulk 7c; in barrels 10¾c; refined 14¾@15c spot and balance month; cases 20@20½c; naphtha, sales 2,000 bbls at 8⅞c, closing at 9c; Philadelphia quiet and steady; refined 14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Market quiet; S. W. 14½c; crude 6½c; cases 19c; sales none. Futures—April 15c; May 15¼@15½c; June 16c.

ROUSEVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet and firm at $1 60@1 65.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, March 18.—Market steady at $1 60@1 65.

TITUSVILLE, March 18.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $1 87½.

TIDIOUTE, March 18.—Market very firm; $1 55@1 60 bid.

OIL CITY, March 18.—Market quiet and dull at $1 75.

PARKER'S LANDING, March 18.—Market steady at $1 70.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

CATTLE.

The arrival of cattle this week by the different railroads centering at the Allegheny yards were forty-five cars, of which thirty-eight came from Chicago and the balance from Ohio. Taking the offerings all through, the quality of the stock was hardly up to the usual average, although there were a few very fine cattle on sale, principally choice or top droves. The market opened up at about 6½c, amid a drizzling rain, and for a time it looked as if the market would be a bad one, but the rain did not amount to much, not enough to prevent butchers from visiting the different yards, and, of course, it helped trade to have a fair day. At about eight o'clock trade was quite active and continued so until the close. Butchers complained about the high price of cattle, and while we think figures were a shade higher than last week, we do not think there was any more money in the trade for drovers. Of late almost all the stock offered has been from Chicago and in the hands of regular dealers, and as the principal part of the cattle were bought in the same market, and but a small variation in prices, drovers had the advantage of the situation, and on the whole trade ruled favorable for them. At the time we left the yards (twelve o'clock) the Weighmaster informed us he had weighed about 650 head of cattle, and as the market was about over, we do not think there would be more than 700 head weighed as the outside figures. Trade was satisfactory for drovers, most of the Chicago stock making some money. Following are the current

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers	$7 00
Extra 1,200 do	6 50@6 75
Prime 1,100 do	6 00@6 25
Good 1,000	5 50@5 75
Fair 1,000	5 00@5 25
Common	4 50@5 00
Bulls	3 50@4 50

HOGS.

The run of hogs this week was light, owing, no doubt, to the advance in prices east and west, which deterred drovers here from having their usual supply. Prices, compared with last week, were ½c higher on all grades and kinds. The market was active.

PRICES.

Extra	$6 75@6 85
Prime	6 25@6 50
Good	6 00
Common	5 75

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep, though not heavy, were some in excess of last week. The market ruled moderately active for good sheep and lambs, but on common stock ruled quite dull. At the time we left the yards there were a good many common unsold. Prime sold as high as 8c for 100 lb stock from wool, down to 6c for fair 85 lbs.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
THURSDAY, March 19, 1874.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle this week to time of writing have been fair of through stock and light of cattle intended for sales at this point. The quality of the offerings are about the same as usually are offered here. The market has ruled active and brisk at prices ¼@½c higher than ruled last week. The attendance of buyers was fair, and at this writing nearly everything in the yards is sold. On Monday trade was light, only 32 head being weighed; on Tuesday 175 head, and to-day 669 head. The market closed firm at the following figures:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Prime 1,300 do	6 40@6 50
Prime 1,200	6 25@6 75
Fair 1,100	5 25@5 75
Fair 1,000	4 75@5 00
Stockers	4 00@5 00

SHEEP.

The run of sheep this week was fair. The market is active, a large number of sheep changing hands. The quality of the offerings was fair. There is some difference of opinion regarding prices. Sellers claim that rates are much the same as last week, while buyers say there is a full shilling advanced. However, all agree that the market is active and firm. Following are the closing rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs fine wool	$7 00@7 25
" 95 lbs " "	6 75@7 00
" 90 lbs " "	6 50@6 75
Prime 85 lbs	6 00@6 25

HOGS.

The run of hogs was light. The market is active and strong at prices from ¼@½c higher than ruled last week. No very good hogs are in the yards at present, but if here would sell readily at $6 50. Sales of prime ranged from $6 25 to 6 40. At this writing all the good hogs are sold and the market closed firm. The advance is general on all grades. Following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 50@6 62
Prime "	6 25@6 40
Prime Yorkers	5 75@5 80
Fair "	5 50
Common	5 00@5 25

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1873.

REMARKS—The market since our last was not an active one. The sales made were restricted to limited parcels; in fact, the stock in this part of the country has been reduced down to a very limited amount, as the principal bulk of desirable grades found their way to market some time since. As far as prices are concerned we have but few changes to note. The present asking prices are: Pulled wools 40@45c; for fleece 45@50c are the current rates. The eastern markets are reported firm, with a good trade demand at full prices.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Money in better demand at 4@5 per cent. Sterling dull at $4 84¼@4 84½ for sixty days and $4 87½ for sight. Customs receipts $309,000.

Gold closed at 112 after selling at 111⅞@112¼. Carrying rates 2 per cent. flat and finally 4 per cent. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $114,000. Clearings $17,000,000. Governments firm. State bonds quiet and nominal.

The stock market was weak at the opening of business and prices declined ⅛ to ⅞ per cent. at and after the first board. The principal stocks were firmer and a recovery of ¼ to 1½ per cent. occurred. Western Union was the centre of attraction and led other stocks both in the decline and advance. During the afternoon there was a slight falling off along the list on a very dull market due to the absence of a large number of members of the stock exchange who went to Chester, Pa., this morning to attend the launching of the new steamer. Sales between ten and two o'clock amounted to 107,000 shares, of which 48,500 were Western Union, 13,000 Pacific Mail, 19,000 Lake Shore and 5,000 Northwest common.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, March 18.—Cotton more active at 16½c. Flour heavy and lower; superfine western and State $5 85@6 00; extra Ohio $6 25@7 50; St. Louis $6 30@7 00. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 spring $1 48@1 50; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 52@1 53. Rye dull at 98c@$1 02. Barley quiet at $1 95. Malt dull. Corn shade firmer; new western mixed 85@88c; old do 88@91c. Oats dull and lower; mixed western 60@62½c. Hay firm at $100. Hops steady at 15@35c. Groceries quiet. Crude Petroleum firm at 7c; refined 14¾c. Eggs heavy at 18@18½c. Pork firmer at $16 25. Beef active; plain mess $10 50@11. Cut Meats quiet; middles heavy at 9¼@9½c. Lard firmer at 9¾@9½c. Butter quiet at 25@41c. Cheese firm at 11@16½c. Whisky heavy at 95½@96c.

DRY GOODS.

The trade movement was checked by inclement weather, and the volume of business was light in first hands. Jobbing branches not active. Cotton goods in moderate demand at irregular prices. Garnier's fancy prints were advanced by agents to 8½c, but are still jobbing at that price. Dress fabrics in good demand. Woolens very quiet. Cotton shawls lower, but worsted makes steady.

CHICAGO, March 18.—Flour dull; nominally $5@5 60. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 spring $1 24; No 2 $1 18¼ cash; $1 18⅞ for April; No 3 $1 15@1 16; rejected at $1 09¼. Corn steady with a moderate demand; No 2 mixed 61c cash; 61¼@62¼c seller for April; 64¼c seller for May. Oats dull and lower; No 2 42¾c; regular 43¾c; fresh rejected at 42¾c. Rye steady with a moderate demand; No 1 fresh 86@87c. Barley dull and unsettled; No 1 $1 55@1 57. Pork active at $14¼ cash; $14 55@11 60 for April; lard steady with a moderate demand at 8¾c, 9@10c cash; bulk meats and bacon quiet and unchanged in every respect. Whisky, demand fair and market firm at 92½c.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—Cotton—dull and drooping at 15½c. Flour and barley unchanged. Wheat quiet at $1 45. Corn quiet at 62@67c. Oats quiet at 50@58c. Pork active at $15 22½. Lard steady with moderate demand; steam 8½c; kettle 9c. Bulkmeats firm at 5⅝, 5¾, 7¾@8½c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm 6¾, 6½, 8¾, 8¾@9½c. Whisky steady with moderate demand at 90c.

BOSTON, March 18.—Wool remains without any material change and in fair demand for fine fleeces, but otherwise trade has been quiet. Fine fleeces quiet and firm, with sales of choice lots of extra and double extra, 55@57c. Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 50@52½c. In superfines and pulled sales at 40@58c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.—Flour, improved demand at $5 87½ for superfine. Wheat dull; red $1 68. Rye steady at 94@96c. Corn dull at 78@80c. Oats dull at 57@60c. Coffee dull at 22½@26c. Crude petroleum 10¾c; refined 14¾c. Whisky dull at 97c.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn weaker at 79@79½c. Oats firm at 58@62c. Rye firm at 90@92c. Pork unchanged; bulk shoulders 6¼@6¾c; clear rib 8¼@8¾c. Lard 9½c. Butter in fair demand at 35@40c. Whisky nominal at 96¼@97c.

MEMPHIS, March 18.—Cotton active and strong middling 9¾@10½c; good ordinary 13¼@13¾c. Flour and oats dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 74@75c. Pork dull and nominal. Lard active at 9½@10¼c. Bacon steady at 7¼, 9@9½c.

TOLEDO, March 18.—Flour and oats quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber Michigan $1 47; seller May $1 53; No. 2 red $1 43. Corn quiet; high mixed 66½c; seller April 67c; no grade 64c.

MILWAUKEE, March 18.—Flour steady at $5 80@5 90. Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No 2 $1 22¼. Oats scarce and firm; No 2 44c. Corn steady with moderate demand at 59½c. Rye steady; No 1 fresh 86½c. Barley quiet; No 1 $1 64; No 3 $1 47.

LOUISVILLE, March 18.—Cotton advanced ¼c in all grades. Wheat lower at $1 35@1 40. Oats quiet at 56@61c. Flour, wheat and provisions quiet and unchanged.

NASHVILLE, March 18.—Cotton firm at 12¾@14½c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, March 19.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady at 11½@12c; standard white 16@16½c State test car lots.

OSWEGO, March 18.—Wheat steady; No 1 Michigan $1 80. Corn dull at 80c. Oats quiet at 55c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 18.—Consols for money 92@92¼; account 92¼@92¼; 5-20s, '65, 109½; 5-20s, '67, 109½; 10-40s, 103¾; new 5s, 104¾. New York Central 96½. Erie 40@40¼; preferred 65.

PARIS, March 18.—Rentes 59 francs 50 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—Cotton active 8⅛@8¼s. Sales of 20,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000.

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Others unchanged.

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1873.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, per M	$65 00
First common	55 00
Second common	30 00
Third common	25 00
Sheeting	20 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ℔ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	34 00
Partition boards	45 00
Shelving on both sides	34 00
Shelving on one side	32 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	34 00
Moulded weatherboarding	37 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	34 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	32 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 50
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No, 1, 16-inch, sawed	6 00
Lath	4 25

PITTSBURGH NAIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1874.

CUT NAILS, BRADS, SPIKES, ETC.

	Per keg.
10d to 60d nails, fence and brads	$4 25
8d and 9d " " "	4 50
6d and 7d " " "	4 75
4d and 5d nails	5 00
3d nails	5 75
2d nails	7 00

FINE BLUED.		CLINCH.	
3d	$7 25	Clinch nails	$6 00
2d	8 00	CUT SPIKES.	
CASING.		3 to 6 inch	4 50
10d to 30d	5 50	BARREL.	
8d and 9d	5 25	¾ inch	7 25
6d and 7d	5 75	⅞ inch	6 00
FINISHING.		1 inch	5 75
10d to 30d	5 75	1⅛ inch	6 25
8d	6 00	1¼ inch	6 00
6d	6 25	1⅜ inch	5 50
4d	6 50	1½ inch	5 25

12½c per keg off lots of 100 kegs and over.

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with exchange on New York, or discount of two per cent. for cash, if remitted within ten days from date of invoice. Payments to be made in New York exchange, United States treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less amount than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1874.

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	11½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	12 c
Fancy brands	8 @10 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11 @11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10 @11 c
Painters' red lead	9 @10 c
Litharge	9½@10 c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	3¾@

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1874.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acid.		
Acetic	℔	16 @ 20
Citric	℔	1 62 @1 65
Oxalic	℔	26 @ 29
Sulph.	℔	3½
Tartaric	℔	60 @ 62
Alcohol,	gal	2 00 @2 20
Aloes.		
Cape	℔	20
Socot	℔	75
Am Carb	℔	27 @ 28
--Aqua	℔	11 @ 13
Annatto	℔	65 @ 90
Ashes		
--Soda	℔	4½@ 5½
Bal. Copa	℔	1 00 @1 07
Bay Rum,	gal	3 25 @3 50
Bark		
Cassia	℔	38 @ 46
Cinch Red	℔	1 30 @1 40
Cinch Pale	℔	80 @ 85
Cinch Com	℔	38 @ 48
Black Lead		
American	℔	5 @ 6
East India	℔	11 @ 12
German	℔	7 @ 9
Blue Mass	℔	98
Blue Vi r	℔	14@15
Borax re	℔	20 @ 24
Brims roll	℔	4½@ 5½
- Flor Sul	℔	5½@ 6½
Calomel A	℔	1 86
--English	℔	2 50
Camp ref	℔	38 @ 40
Canthar's	℔	2 12
Cham. Ger.	℔	52
--Roman	℔	47
Chloroform	℔	1 28 @1 38
Cloves	℔	@ 65
Cochineal	℔	80 @ 90
Con lye	case	7 75 @8 00
Copperas	℔	2 @ 3
Cream Tar	℔	49 @ 52
Cubebs	℔	18 @ 20
Cudbear	℔	25 @ 35
Emery En.	℔	10 @ 12
Et Nit sps	℔	40 @ 44
--Sulph	℔	65 @ 70
Ext Logw	℔	10½@ 11
--Liq Cala	℔	44 @ 50
--Italian	℔	30 @ 33
--Sicily	℔	@ 25
Fustic	℔	3 @ 4
Galls Ale	℔	@ 33
Gum		
Arabic sts	℔	30 @ 40
" White	℔	50 @ 68
Myrrh T'k	℔	55
Shellac	℔	80 @ 88
Trag s'rts	℔	45 @ 60
" Flake	℔	1 00 @1 10
Hoffm's A	℔	@ 45
Indigo Ma	℔	1 00 @1 20
--Span fl't	℔	1 10 @1 25
Iodine res	℔	7 75
Junip Ber	℔	7 @ 9
Logwood	℔	2½@ 3½
Mace	℔	1 75
Madder	℔	17 @ 19
Magne cal	℔	80 @1 00
--Carb	℔	[illegible]@ 40
Manna S F	℔	60
Morph sul	℔	5 70 @6 00
Nutm No 1	℔	1 56
Oil		
Bergamot	℔	6 75
--Castor	℔	27½
--Cinnam'n	℔	2 70
--Cloves	℔	4 50
Oil		
Cod liver	gal	2 00 @2 50
Lemon	℔	5 75
Linseed,	gal	1 05 @1 10
Neats F,	gal	1 00 @1 50
Olive,	gal	1 75 @2 00
--quarts	doz	6 25 @10 00
--pints,	doz	3 25 @3 50
Origan	℔	70 @1 20
Pepperm't	℔	5 50 @6 00
Rosemary	℔	1 00 @1 50
Sassafras	℔	85 @ 95
Sperm,	gal	2 20 @2 40
Tanners,	gal	68 @ 73
Whale,	gal	88 @ 95
Winteg'n	℔	6 50
Opium Ty	℔	9 50
Pl Paris,	bbl	4 00 @4 50
Potass.		
Bichrom	℔	25
Chlorate	℔	46 @ 49
Iodide	℔	5 25 @5 50
Putty	℔	4½@ 4¾
Quin sulp	℔	2 65 @2 75
Rosin	℔	5 75 @6 80
Root		
Gentian	℔	@ 12
Ginger E I	℔	@ 18
" Jamca	℔	@ 33
Ipecac pow	℔	@1 88
Jalap pow	℔	@ 85
Liquorice	℔	16 @
Rhub E I	℔	1 25 @1 50
Sars Hon	℔	58
Senega	℔	1 25
Valeri En	℔	38 @ 40
" Germ	℔	25 @ 26
Sal Ammo	℔	15½@ 17
--Epsom	℔	3 @ 5
--Soda	℔	3¼@ 4
Seed.		
Canary	℔	8@ 8½
Hemp	℔	8 @ 8¾
Cardamn	℔	2 70 @2 90
Mustard	℔	12 @ 15
Senna Al	℔	22
" E In	℔	22
Soda.		
Bi Carb	℔	7 @ 8
Soap Cast	℔	12½@ 16
--Cast wh	℔	18 @ 23
Sugar L'd	℔	26 @ 28
Turp sps	gal	59 @ 65
Varnish.		
Copal,	gal	1 50 @2 00
Japan.	gal	80 @1 30
Damar,	gal	1 60 @1 80
Ve Red	℔	2½@ 4½

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST
March 19, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1¼ to 4 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 3-10c	1¼ and 1½ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 5-10c
4½ to 6 by ⅜ to 1 inch	3 5-10c	1 and 1¼ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 6-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 7-10c	⅝, ¾ and ⅞ by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

3 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	4 3-10c	1 to 1⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	4 9-10c
1½ to 2¾ by 3-19 to No 12	4 5-10c	⅞ to ⅞ by 3-16 to No 12	5 5-10c

HOOPS.

2¼ to 3 inch	4 6-10	1 inch	5 8-10
1¾ to 4½ inch	4 8-10	⅞ inch	6 3-10
1½ to 2 inch	4 8-10	¾ inch	6 6-10
1⅜ to 1½ inch	5 1-10	⅝ inch	7 3-10
1¼ to 1⅜ inch	5 1-10	½ inch	7 8-10

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1½ inch	3 9-10c	⅝ inch	4 3-10c
⅝ to ⅞ inch	4 1-10c	½ inch	4 9-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅞ to 1¾ inch	4 2-10c	Fluted and Star Lightning Rod	5 3-10c
¾ to ⅞ inch	4 7-10c	Wagon box iron, ¾ and ⅞ inch	5 4-10c
⅝ inch	5 4-10c		
½ inch	6 9-10c		

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.		Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	5 3-10c	Heads, flanging	9 c
Boiler plate	8 c	Plow slabs	5 9-10c
Heads, not flanging	6 2-10c	Plow wings	6 4-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	5 3-10c	6 8-10c	8 3-10c
No. 15 to 20	5 5-10c	7 c	8 5-10c
No. 21 to 24	5 7-10c	7 2-10c	8 7-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 9-10c	7 4-10c	8 1-10c
No. 27	6 1-10c	7 6-10c	9 9-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c ℔ ℔ extra.

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1⅞ inch	3 3-10c	⅞ to 7-16 inch	4
2 to 2¾ inch	3 6-10c	⅜ inch	4 1-10
3 to 3¼ inch	3 8-10c	5-16 inch	4 5-10
3½ to 4 inch	4 3-10c	¼ inch	4 9-10
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 5-10c	3-16 inch	5 9-10
⅝ to 9-16 inch	3 7-10c		

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1¼ by ⅝, 7-16 and ½ inch	4 3-10c
1⅜ by ½ and 5-16 inch	4 8-10c
1⅛, 1½ and 2 by ⅜ and ⅝ inch	3 8-10c
1⅛ by ⅜ inch	4 c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with currency rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1874

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 0
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 50
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 75
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica;"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints.
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$29 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines		98@1 00

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1874

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ ℔	20c
Beef, round steak, ℔ ℔	18c
Fresh mutton, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh veal, ℔ ℔	10@12c
Fresh pork, ℔ ℔	12@15c
Corned beef, ℔ ℔	10c
Ham, ℔ ℔	18c
Pickled pork, ℔ ℔	10c
Dried beef, ℔ ℔	20c
Breakfast bacon, ℔ ℔	14@16c
Sausage meat, ℔ ℔	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ℔ ℔	10 c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	60@70c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00
Turkeys	$1 00@2 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	20@25c
Lemons, ℔ dozen	25@50c
Oranges, ℔ dozen	40@75c
Malaga Grapes ℔ ℔	35c
Cranberries, per quart	15c

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per peck	35c
Sweet potatoes, per half peck	30c
Turnips, per half peck	15c
Carrots, per bunch	5c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Beets, per bunch	6c
Cabbages, per head	5@15c
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	10c
Celery, 3 bunches	25c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per ℔	40@50c
Choice yellow roll, per ℔	30@35c
Ordinary to good do, per ℔	20@25c
Cheese, per ℔	20c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	25c

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No 1, 44 sheetings	11	Penn Mill 3 bush bags	50
Nonatook, 44 sheet'g	10½	White Carpet chain, fine	31
Pittsburgh Family 44 sheeting	10	Colored carpet chain, fine	38
Juniata B, fine, 44 sheeting	9½	Cotton batting	16
Penn Mill 2 bush bags	35	Cotton twine	31
Penn Mill 2½ bush bags	42		

WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 19, 1874.

Manufacturers' rivised price list of wrought iron pipe, adopted September 9, 1873:

Inside diameter. Inches.	Plain Iron pipe. Per foot.	Galvanized pipe. Per foot.	Weight of pipe. Per foot.
BUTT ELDED.			
⅛	10	22	24
¼	10	22	42
⅜	12	22	56
½	15	24	85
¾	20	32	1 12
1	29	45	1 67
1¼	39	60	2 25
1½	50	85	2 69
LAP WELDED.			
2	70	1 15	3 66
2½	1 10	1 80	5 77
3	1 50	2 30	7 54
3½	1 85	3 00	9 05
4	2 50	3 50	10 72
4½	2 75	4 00	12 40
5	3 20	4 75	14 56
6	4 50	6 00	18 77
7	6 00	.....	23 41
8	7 00	.....	28 35
9	10 00	....	....
10	12 00	....	40 64

Terms, net cash. Payments to be made in New York Exchance, United States Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Liberal discount to the trade.

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST,
March 18, 1873.

Following are the jobbers' prices, with the usual discount for large lots:

Spun Roll	$53@56	Virginia Navy	48@58
Flounders	55@57	Atlantic cable	55@58
Tens	52@55	Americal Coil	54@57
Navy	50@54	Scotch Snuff	65@68
Louisv' Navy	55@58	Fine Cuts	65@90
Richmond do.	45@58		

☞ BURNETT'S SUPERIOR EXTRACTS, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are universally known to be the purest, most delicious, cheapest and best. For sale by all grocers and druggists. 3

DIED.

BENDER—On Wednesday morning, March 18, at 8 30 o'clock, ADAM BENDER, Sr., in the seventy-sixth year of his age, at the residence of his son-in-law, on Forty-fifth street, above Butler.

MOORE—Tuesday morning, March 17, SARAH S., wife of Samuel Moore, aged sixty years.

WARD—Tuesday night, March 17, at 10½ o'clock, ADA A. WARD, aged twenty-one years.

PETERSON—On Tuesday, March 17, PETER PETERSON, in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

JACOB—On Monday night, March 16, at 11 o'clock, MARY CATHARINE, daughter of P. J. and Mary A. Jacob, in the tenth year of her age.

KERR—On Wednesday morning, March 11, at 5 o'clock, MARY, wife of James W. Kerr, at her residence, 425 Carson street, South Side, aged fifty years.

KENNEDY—On Tuesday evening, March 10, at 7 o'clock, ROBERT KENNEDY, aged fifty-two years.

LEY—ROBERT JOSEPH LEY, son of J. A. and Minnie Ley, at the residence, Reserve township, aged nine years and twenty-two days.

WALLACE—On Wednesday morning, March 11, at 9 45 o'clock, Mrs. ANNIE F. WALLACE, wife of Daniel Wallace, in the forty-fourth year of her age.

M'CARTAN—On Thursday morning, March 12, at 1 45 o'clock, PATRICK M'CARTAN, aged fifty-one years.

SMITH—Thursday March 12, 1874, at 4 45 P. M., Captain THORNTON A. SMITH, in the fifty-first year of his age.

WOODS—Thursday, March 12, 1874, at 9 o clock ALFRED B. WOODS, in the twenty-fifth year of his age.

WOODS—Sunday morning, March 15, at 6½ o'clock, MARY B., wife of John T. Woods.

WALLEN—On Monday morning, March 16 in the city of New York, at the residence of his grandfather, George W. Cass, Esq., HARRY, infant son of Henry D. and Augusta Cass Wallen.

NUSSER—On Monday, March 16, CHRISTIAN NUSSER, in his sixty-third year.

SIMPSON—On Monday, March 16, FRANK F. SIMPSON, aged nineteen years and two months.

SOMETHING NEW.

An air and water-tight burial case, made entirely of black walnut wood, cemented with waterproof cement and sold as low as fifteen dollars. No extra charge for waterproof rough case.

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The wear and tear of life affects us all, and there are times when the strongest of us succumb to the pressure upon the vital forces exerted by anxiety or sorrow, or undue mental labor, or bodily fatigue. At such times the best and safest of all restoratives is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The pure stimulant used in the preparation of this genial invigorant is so qualified, tempered and endowed with renovating properties, by the tonic, aperient and anti-bilious vegetable products which it holds in solution, that no unpleasant reaction can ever follow the first refreshing and renovating effect of the medicine. This effect is not transient, but continuous, and will become more and more apparent every day as the stomach, the liver, the bowels and the nerves are gradually brought under the sanitary influence of this wholesome and agreeable antidote to physical weakness, low spirits and disease. Indigestion yields to its tonic and regulating action when all the vaunted remedies of the pharmacopoea have been uselessly exhausted. It is the same with constipation and liver complaint. Even when violent purgation and mineral salivants have reduced the dyspeptic, bilious and constipated invalid to a deplorable state of debility and distress, the Bitters will restore the strength of the system and impart tone and regularity to the weakened and disordered organs. In every phase of miasmatic disease, from simple fever and ague to the most obstinate maladies of a remittent type, the medicine may be truly said to work wonders. The demand for it this season in all sections of the country subject to the visitations of this distressing class of ailments, is larger than at any former period during the last twenty-five years, and in fact its popularity steadily progresses everywhere. In our manufacturing towns, where close confinement from morning till night in crowded factories tells heavily upon the health and spirits of the employees, its tonic properties are duly appreciated and the consumption increases with each succeeding year.

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We know of a case in which all the usual means of the medicinal art had been exhausted for the cure of a young lady who was fast hastening to a consumptive's grave. Her hollow cheeks and wan appearance indicated a speedy dissolution; large quantities of pus or matter was daily coughed up from the lungs; hectic fever and exhaustive night sweats were the fearful monitors of a speedy death. In this emergency DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and treatment were applied to, and as if by magic, the whole system began to put on a new appearance; the eye resumed its lustre; the pale face was again illuminated with the glow of health; the cavities in the lungs began to heal; the fearful cough and night sweats, which were gradually but surely sapping the fountains of life, were arrested, and now there is robust and vigorous health, the result of Dr. Keyser's lung cure and restorative treatment.

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